In this issue *of* The Outlook

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The automobile world is alive to the dangers of modern traffic. In next week's issue of The Outlook Walter P. Chrysler, one of the country's foremost automobile manufacturers, gives his views on the one sure method of reducing the menace of accidents to a minimum.

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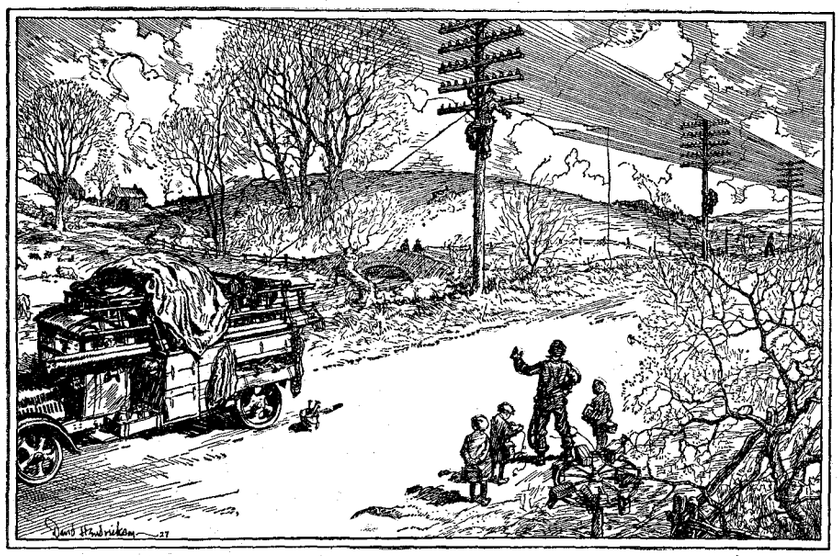

Communication for a Growing Nation

An Advertisement of
the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

THE first telephone call was made from one room to another in the same building. The first advance in telephony made possible conversations from one point to another in the same town or community. The dream of the founders of the Bell Telephone System, however, was that through it, all the separate communities might some day be interconnected to form a nation-wide community.

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This growth is strikingly shown by the extension of long distance telephone facilities. In 1925, for additions to the long distance telephone lines, there was expended thirty-seven million dollars. In 1926 sixty-one million dollars. During 1927 and the three following years, extensions are planned on a still greater scale, including each year about two thousand miles of long distance cable. These millions will be expended on long distance telephone lines to meet the nation's growth and their use will help to further growth.

Are you looking for a summer or all-year home? Or any property at all? The Special Real Estate Announcements in this issue (page 509) probably include just what you want.

There are Real Estate Announcements in The Outlook every week

"Twenty Questions on General Information

Answered in this issue of The Outlook

1. Where *did batik come from?*
2. Who is Walter S. Gifford?
3. Why is Senator Keyes's opinion about the continuance of the Reed "slush fund" committee important?
4. What New England city was the home of the old tea traders?
5. How many freight cars a week, on the average, were loaded during 1926?
6. From what two European countries does the bulk of the world's potash come?
7. What former Secretary of State argued the case against the Eighteenth Amendment before the Supreme Court?
8. About how far is New York from Washington?
9. Of what organization is Matthew Woll Vice-President?
10. How many times has Aristide Briand been Premier of France?
11. Who is the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands?
12. Who was the wife of Alfonso I, Duke of Ferrara? (As a hint: she had a bad reputation.)
13. Which American Secretary of State negotiated a treaty securing for the United States the right to build a canal through Nicaragua?
14. In what opera is Mephistopheles a character?
15. Which track athletes excel at long distances: American or European?
16. How many years has Sir Isaac Newton been dead?
17. Who was the American Ambassador to France when the United States entered the war?
18. What prince recently visited Kansas?
19. In what ocean are the Galapagos Islands?
20. What country owns them?

(Score 5 for each correct answer.)

Answers to these questions can be found in the pages of this issue of The Outlook as follows:

To 1, on p. 495; to 2, on p. 488; to 3, on p. 484; to 4, on p. 493; to 5, on p. 486; to 6, on p. 486; to 7, on p. 483; to 8, on p. 488; to 9, on p. 487; to 10, on p. 492; to 11, on p. 493; to 12, on p. 490; to 13, on p. 491; to 14, on p. 489; to 15, on p. 500; to 16, on p. 494; to 17, on p. 492; to 18, on p. 495; to 19, on p. 497; to 20, on p. 498.

Contributors' Gallery

CHARLES HODGES has made a special study of diplomacy and international relations. He spent much time in the Far East during the war investigating conditions there, partly in an official capacity for the Government, and since the war has continued his observations in Europe.

AS we have said before, Herbert Reed is an authority on all amateur sports, and has covered them for various New York newspapers.

ELMER T. PETERSON is editor of the Wichita "Beacon" and has also been on the staff of the Kansas City "Star." We do not know where he sets the boundary of the East, but geographically he is in a position to decide for himself with which division he chooses to ally himself.

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Springfield, Missouri

The Outlook

Volume 145 April 20, 1927 Number 16

The Butler-Borah Debate:

Dr. Butler's Arguments

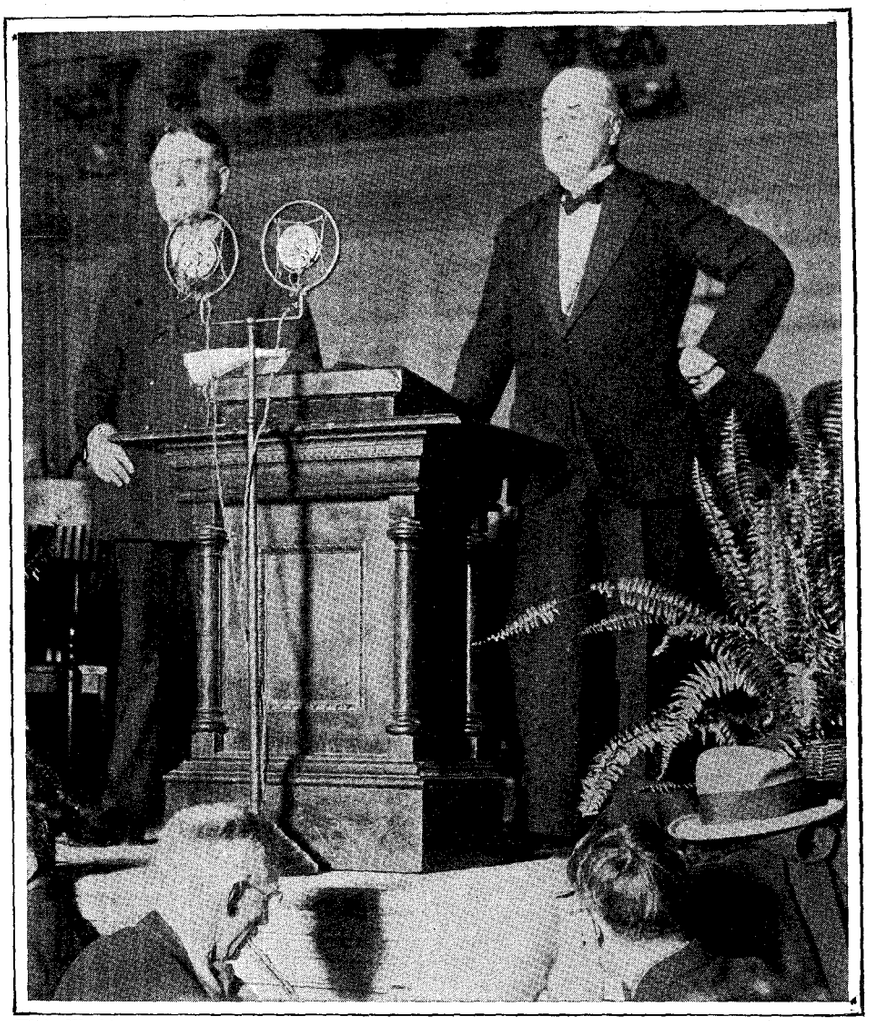
POLITICIANS normally do not like to have big, fundamental issues raised. Buchanan's statement that there was no Constitutional right of secession and no Constitutional right to prevent it was characteristic of the ordinary politician's point of view. Politicians avoided the slavery issue as long as they could, tried to compromise it, and in the end turned it over to the soldiers. Naturally, therefore, politicians deplore anything that raises the question of the observance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. They consequently deplore such a debate as that which was held under the auspices of the Roosevelt Club of Boston between President Butler, of Columbia, and Senator Borah, of Idaho.

On one point Dr. Butler and Senator Borah agreed. They were equally emphatic in declaring that the present condition of widespread violation of the liquor law was demoralizing. In practically every other respect they were at opposite poles. Something is gained when two such opponents agree in insisting on facing the facts and on making the issue one on which citizens should declare themselves unmistakably.

While explicitly saying that "the Eighteenth Amendment is the law and we owe it obedience," and thus taking a position different from that which has been attributed to him, Dr. Butler was emphatic in declaring that the Eighteenth Amendment has no proper place in the Constitution, that it is "revolutionary and highly dangerous," and that it should be taken out. It has no proper place in the Constitution, he held, because it has "nothing whatever to do with the form and structure of the Government or with the limitation of powers." It is revolutionary and dangerous because it builds up a Federal bureaucracy, he alleged, and reduces "the names Massachusetts, Illinois, and California to descriptive geographical terms."

Turning aside to anticipate an objection, Dr. Butler said that it seemed to be necessary to adopt the Eighteenth Amendment in order to protect the States that had a prohibition policy of their own. "But," he asked, "what about the States that did not? Who is going to protect them?" He cited the case of twelve States with eleven per cent of the population that had adopted strictly prohibitory legislation. He said that their case had been met by the law which prevented the shipment of liquor into those States. He referred, of course, to the so-called Kenyon Law.

He quoted some statements from Senator Borah with reference to other Constitutional amendments that he used to buttress his own point against the Eighteenth Amendment. The enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment he declared to be impossible because of conflicting laws of equal validity. He referred to the Constitutional Bill of Rights. He cited as an instance of the violation of the Bill of Rights the case of a man who was shot without warning on suspicion of carrying liquor. He did not explain how this act was sustained by the Eighteenth Amendment.



Wide World

Senator Borah and Nicholas Murray Butler thresh out the question of prohibition before a Boston audience

The only cure for the present evils of lawlessness, he said, was the repeal of the Amendment and the adoption of something like the Quebec or Scandinavian system in its place, providing for the abolition of the private traffic in intoxicating liquor and of the saloon and for the sale of liquor in limited quantities in small packages for private and domestic use. He declared the fight was on to a finish.

Mr. Borah's Reply

ON his side Mr. Borah, after paying his respects to Dr. Butler's sincerity, ability, and courage, began with an arraignment of the liquor traffic as a curse to the human family which must be in some way dealt with by law.

In the course of his speech Dr. Butler had referred effectively to Senator Root's argument before the Supreme

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Court, in which he said that if the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment was upheld John Marshall need never have sat upon the Supreme bench. Mr. Borah met that by saying that he had a profound respect for the opinion of Senator Root, but he had a more profound respect for the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which in this case was adverse to Mr. Root's position.

Violation of law, Mr. Borah held, is no reason for the abandonment of law. The choice is between government by law and government by force, said Senator Borah. When the Constitution is defied, are we therefore to surrender? And if the Eighteenth Amendment is abandoned, what is proposed in its place? There is no unanimity in the reply of the opponents of prohibition. To change the law to a higher alcoholic content will not meet the objections of those who regard the Eighteenth Amendment as fundamentally out of place. To suggest that is simply the device of politicians who want to avoid taking a position on the more fundamental question. Dr. Butler proposed the substitution of Government control. "That seems to be," said Senator Borah, "a proposition born of confusion. Something must be done. Therefore, let us choose the most unthinkable thing to do. . . . We have been against Government ownership at Muscle Shoals, but how simple and how incidental would that be to Government manufacture, sale, and distribution of liquor to 120,000,000 of people? We have turned away from Government ownership of railroads, we have worried and agonized over the administration of a few Government ships, we have shuddered at the thought of Government ownership of coal mines, and we are now fighting over the question of power; and yet Muscle Shoals, the railroads, the ships, and coal would not so test these institutions as Government control, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor. . . . It contains every evil and none of the virtues of prohibition. It would be bureaucracy, and bureaucracy—drunk!"

Senator Borah thereupon gave figures to support the statement that there is bootlegging and corruption in Canada under Government control. In fact, there has been no effort for control that the liquor traffic itself has not undertaken to pollute, corrupt, and break down. "I never would vote," declared Senator Borah, "to put Uncle Sam into the liquor business."

Senator Borah resented the imputation that Lincoln had ever advocated the defiance of the Constitution. As to the protection of dry States under the Kenyon Law, he made the point that the law did not, and under the Constitution could not, prevent the liquor being shipped through dry States, and when the liquor was shipped through it always stopped off. The wet States needed no such protection, for, as the Senator said, "the wet States can ship wet into the dry States, but the dry States cannot ship dry into the wet States." He would have been willing to leave the States to become dry one by one; but, having seen the law in those States broken down and trampled underfoot by powers outside of the State, he had become convinced that the only protection possible was protection by the National Government under the policy of prohibition. The Eighteenth Amendment, he declared, has not had a fair trial. If men like Dr. Butler, with his prestige and commanding character, would go through the country in support of the law, there would, in Mr. Borah's opinion, be a different spirit and a different morale in the Nation.

Dr. Butler's Rebuttal and the Informal Verdict

In rebuttal Dr. Butler declared that the Eighteenth Amendment should be obeyed, but that it was not binding upon his intelligence or his conscience, reiterated the opinion that the Eighteenth Amendment bore no resemblance to anything else in the Constitution; quoted a letter from Idaho, Senator Borah's own State, in which the writer said they were making beer and wine there; drew what he believed to be a distinction between control of the liquor traffic and "absolute total abstinence;" declared that he had no time to go into details about the Quebec system, but warned his hearers not to accept statistical statements put out as propaganda; declared that he had studied the situation on the spot and had found it working well; and explained that he would not make the Quebec system a National affair, but would leave it for the adoption of the several States. He ended his speech by deploring cowardice, hypocrisy, and lawlessness in high places.

The Roosevelt Club officially refrained from expressing any judgment as to the debate, but nine men chosen by the Boston "Herald" voted six to three that Senator Borah's arguments and presentation outweighed President Butler's. This is interesting, but not of very great significance. The Outlook is in agreement with Senator Borah's belief that the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted because a large majority of the American people wished to outlaw the liquor which for a century has resisted every moderate policy of regulation. Whether this belief is well founded cannot be determined by a vote of six to three—if in the light of the record it still needs to be determined—but by submitting the issue in some form to all the voters, as might be done in a Presidential election. In due course this may come about, as it did in the case of the slave trade.

Dawes and the Reed Committee

The decision of Vice-President Dawes that the Reed "slush fund" committee is alive and able to function does not prove, of course, that it is so, but it does prove that the Vice-Presidential office can be made a more active office than it ordinarily has been. Other Vice-Presidents have not undertaken, in recess, to make committee appointments. The right of Vice-President Dawes to do so is questioned by many of his party associates, and that question, like the one of the continuing life of the committee, probably cannot be determined until it somehow gets before the Supreme Court, if it ever does.

The Vice-President appealed to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mal Daugherty case for authority to hold that the Reed committee did not die with the expiration of the Sixty-ninth Congress. The decision in that case would seem to a layman to justify the decision reached by the Vice-President. But prominent Senators, notably the other Reed, do not believe that the decision of the Supreme Court as to the continuance of the Walsh committee from the Sixty-eighth into the Sixty-ninth Congress applies to the continuance of the Reed committee from the Sixty-ninth into the Seventieth Congress. Senator Keyes, who controls the purse-strings so far as the Reed committee is concerned, takes the same view and does not propose to permit the spending of any money by the Reed committee.

Even if it should be finally determined that the Vice-President was right in his conclusion as to the continuing life of the committee, that will not decide anything as to his right during recess to appoint a member to take the place of one resigned.

Vice-President Dawes's appointment ought, of itself, to be satisfactory to his party associates. He named Senator Fess, of Ohio, to take the place of Senator Goff, of West Virginia, resigned. Senator Fess is one of the stanchest of Administration supporters and may be depended upon not to "persecute" Republican Senators as such. The committee remains, however, composed of

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The very way to catch them

(Coriolanus, Act III, Scene 1)

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

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The fisherman's problem

From Mrs. George Wheaton Taft, Chicago, Ill.

Dorman H. Smith in the Paterson Press-Guardian

Time to begin laying more golden eggs

From L. P. Mason, Little Falls, N. J.

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

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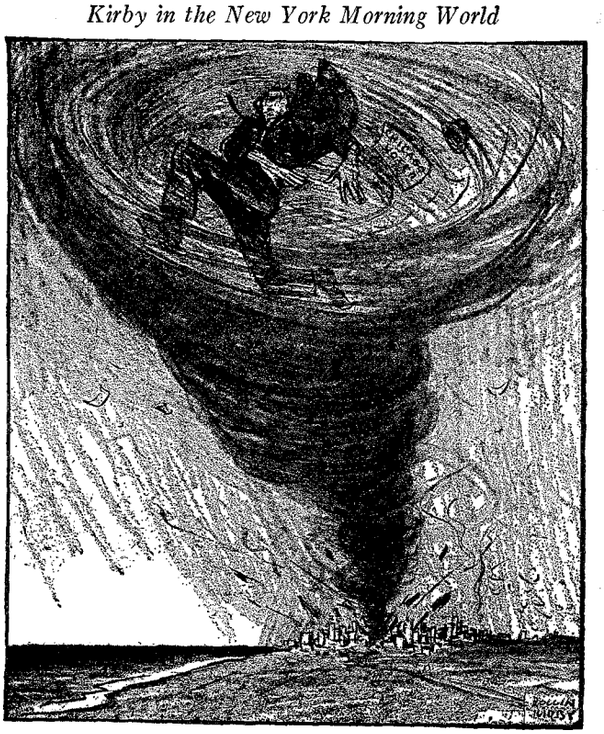
Interested spectators

From O. B. Nelson, Kendallville, Ind.

Kirby in the New York Morning World



Caught in the Thompson cyclone

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

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two Democrats, two regular Republicans, and one insurgent Republican, La Follette. That situation exists because at the time the committee was appointed the Republicans had read the "progressives" out of the party, and thus constituted officially a third party in Congress.

The Filibuster was Futile

ASSUMING that the decision of Vice-President Dawes is correct and that the Reed "slush fund" committee is alive and ought to be about its work, two deplorable things come into view.

The first is that the Senate filibuster at the end of the Sixty-ninth Congress was utterly futile. It accomplished nothing for the side that won (the side of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania), and could have accomplished nothing for the other side (that of Senator Reed of Missouri) if it had won. The committee did not require any action of the Senate at that time to enable it to go forward with its work. Reed of Pennsylvania could not block it, and Reed of Missouri needed no further authority. Yet both Reeds, accounted able lawyers, did what they could to block the business of the Senate and to hamper the Government in a cause that on either side was hopeless.

The second deplorable thing is that, with the decision of the Vice-President that he has the right to go ahead with the work of the committee in investigating Senatorial elections, Senator Reed of Missouri is too busy defending Henry Ford in the Sapiro libel suit to go ahead. He is quoted as saying that the work of the committee must wait until the Sapiro-Ford trial is ended, which certainly will be weeks and which may be, from appearances, months.

Cannot the Vice-President discover a power under which he, as presiding officer of the Senate, can make Senators attend to their business as Senators?

"Completely Adequate Transportation"

MR. HERBERT HOOVER made a striking statement of the economic position of the railroads of the United States to the recent meeting of the Atlantic States Shippers' Regional Advisory Board. The Secretary of Commerce did not hesitate to say that the railroads "came out from the war thoroughly demoralized," and to estimate that the car shortages of 1919 and 1921 were costing business and industry as much as half the total railway rates that were collected from them. In contrast to that he characterized America's present situation, "with completely adequate transportation." The significance of the present condition of the railroads he stated in these words:

> This entire reorganization of transportation that we have had in the last five years is one of the most important contributions we have to-day to the high plateau of prosperity in the United States. The railway managers have not alone provided a sufficiency of transportation, and therefore cured a thousand ills in the business world, but they have shown an extraordinary capacity in the improvement of the efficiency of our railroads.
>
> It is worth remembering that in 1921 our railways had loaded some 42,000,000 of cars as against 52,000,000 last year, and that in 1921 they required 1,800,000 men in their personnel, whereas last year they worked under 1,750,000—an increase of 10,000,000 of car loadings, with an actual decrease in the personnel of the railroads. . . .
>
> If any one wants to argue the question of Government ownership of railways in the United States, he has to get over this concrete demonstration of the capacity of private ownership to solve its problems.

It is a gratifying commentary on American business poise that, despite the railroads' discontent with the regulations governing their rate of earnings, they have done their part in the scheme of things in the way Mr. Hoover has described.

Potash Production

IF the allegations of the Government are true, the enmity between France and Germany is not sufficient to prevent citizens of the two countries from combining to profiteer on Americans in the sale of potash, one of the three essentials in mixed fertilizers. The Government's complaint, filed in New York, charges that German and French companies, having a practical monopoly in potash production, have proceeded to fix prices, to divide American trade by agreement, and to select a single exclusive selling agency with which they would agree upon prices to be charged. The purpose of the suit is to prevent by injunction the carrying out of this last-named agreement.

The United States has long suffered because of its dependence upon foreign supplies of potash. Before the World War Germany had almost a complete monopoly of potash production and was not averse to using it as a monopoly. America hoped for relief from this oppression as a result of the war, since many of the more important of the German potash mines were in Alsace and therefore went to France by the terms of the treaty of peace.

Some beginning was made during the war toward making the United States self-sufficient in potash production. With Government aid, potash mining was undertaken at several salt lakes in the West and the extraction of potash from kelp along the Pacific coast was developed to a point of considerable efficiency. After the war, however, these efforts largely lapsed, somewhat owing to the belief that there would be competition between the German and French sources of supply, with consequent better terms for American buyers.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Case

SEVEN years ago last week a shoe-factory paymaster and a man acting as his guard were shot and killed in South Braintree, eleven miles from Boston. Two Italians, Nicolo Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, were indicted for the murder, tried by a jury, and convicted about a year later. Sentence of death was pronounced on April 9, 1927—that is, nearly six years after conviction. Two comments have been made on this long interval; one is that it shows that full opportunity has been given to the accused to prove their innocence; the other is that such a delay would not be possible if criminal procedure were as effective as it should be.

The case has been extraordinary in several ways. The long series of bomb explosions, attacks on American legations, and street demonstrations in foreign cities showed vicious ignorance; if these outrages had any effect at all, it was prejudicial to those in whose favor they were made. Sacco and Vanzetti were admittedly Reds, but the crime imputed to them had no connection with anarchism; it was a brutal gang murder, and its purpose was robbery.

The recent decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court refused to order a new trial on the grounds of new evidence or on errors of law or the conduct of the case. It saw no reason to assert that the trial judge could not "conscientiously, intelligently, and honestly have reached the result he had reached." On this the New York "Herald Tribune" comments: "But the law of the State [Massachusetts] gives the Supreme Court no such plenary power of review as is possessed by our own [New York] Court of Appeals. The Governor alone has the authority to reconsider the facts as well as the law in connection with the newly found evidence and act thereon."

It is not probable that further appeals will be made to the courts. Clemency from the Governor is being ardently urged by counsel, by associations, and by individuals; many of those so appeal-

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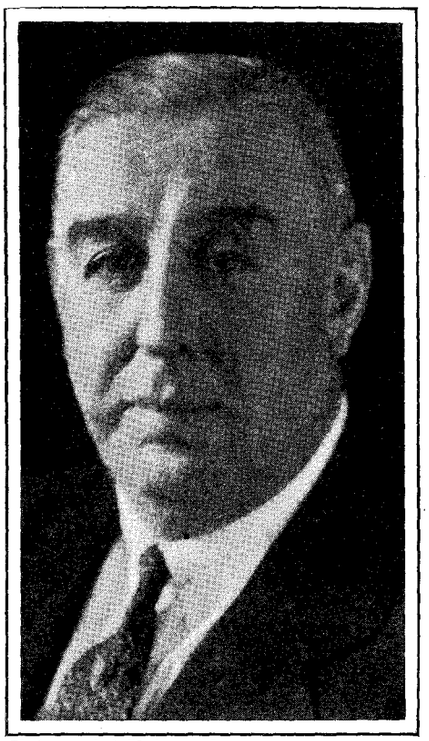
ing are persons who are not in the least sympathetic with the extreme views of the accused, but who have become convinced that in the trial evidence was distorted or exaggerated; that the atmosphere of anger against Socialistic agitation in and about Boston in 1920 was allowed to create a prejudice against these men; and that it was a flaw in the generally distinguished criminal court procedure of Massachusetts that the trial judge in a murder case should sit in final appeal as to the facts, especially when the accused protest that his charge did not give proper exposition of the defense. The Supreme Court, it is urged, did not express an opinion as to the facts as to the men's innocence or guilt, but only as to the legal propriety of the trial.

Governor Fuller has called for the voluminous records of the trial, and will undoubtedly give them conscientious study. It has been suggested to him that he appoint a commission of able and fair-minded citizens to consider the facts and to advise him. He may of his own motion decide that this is a proper and useful course to pursue. In case he may not, we hope that the Massachusetts Legislature will authorize a full investigation—not merely for the sake of the accused, but also for the sake of the good name of Massachusetts. To-day, justly or unjustly, it is widely believed that court procedure in Massachusetts allows technical correctness to occupy a more important place than substantial justice. An investigation which would uphold the courts would allay the suspicion; one which would reveal the defect would open the way to a remedy. In either case an investigation is desirable.

Tall Lying Somewhere

To understand the peculiar case now before a New York City magistrate, growing out of the strike of furriers a year ago, it must be remembered that the officers and a majority of the members of the American Federation of Labor are by conviction bitterly opposed to the growth of Communism or Red radicalism within the Federation. There is, of course, at the same time a left wing of radicals within the organization. In the strike of the fur workers' union the radicals obtained control of the strikers' committee. Large sums were contributed and came into the hands of the committee. How they were spent is one of the questions involved in the present case.

Not long ago a committee of the American Federation of Labor conducted an investigation of the fur strike. The leaders of the strike were questioned as to the disposal of funds. Members of this committee, and in particular Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the Federation, and Edward McGrady, of Boston, testified before the magistrate that six leaders of the strike had declared before the committee that they and others had paid members of



Underwood & Underwood

William Hale Thompson

the New York City Police Department for "protection" during the strike. Ben Gold, an admitted Communist and the leading figure in the strike, was one of the six. It is not denied that the strike committee expended large sums of money, probably at least $100,000, and that it kept no adequate accounts or vouchers. It was alleged before the Federation's committee that from $3,500 to $4,000 a week was paid to the police.

No policeman or police official was named or has been named up to this date as receiving such payments.

There are obviously three possibilities here: One is that the police were bribed; a second is that in denying that they had said before the committee that the police were bribed the six men tell the truth and Mr. Woll and the others lie; the third is that the six men did testify as reported, but that they were lying in order to conceal what they had actually done with the funds.

This is a mere bald outline of a complicated matter. It certainly does make what is often called "a pretty mess." The outcome has been that, while Ben Gold and several of his followers have been committed to jail on charges of assault during the strike, the allegations against the police are still under consideration before Magistrate Corrigan.

Without a direct charge against any member of the police force, the public will be slow to accept the story these strike leaders are said to have made.

Chicago Elects Thompson Mayor Again

What may be termed the good government forces in Chicago received another discouraging setback when former Mayor William Hale Thompson, four years out of office, was elected Mayor on April 5. His plurality over Mayor William E. Dever, Democratic nominee for re-election, was 83,092. The total vote cast was exceptionally large—993,629, of which Thompson received 512,770; Dever, 429,678; John Dill Robertson, independent, 51,181. In 1924 Len Small was re-elected Governor of Illinois in spite of a record that was severely criticised. Last fall Frank Smith was given the vote of the commonwealth for United States Senator, notwithstanding the disclosures concerning him by the Reed committee. At the same time Robert E. Crowe was re-elected State's Attorney of Cook County, in the face of charges of weakness and leniency in dealing with dangerous criminals, especially bootlegging gunmen. Now Dever, considered a man of honest and decent instincts, is defeated for Mayor by Thompson, whose record of two terms as Mayor of Chicago is bad. Fortunately, the very important position of County Judge of Cook County—the official having control of the Chicago election machinery—is filled by a man of honesty and capacity, Edmund K. Jarecki. The effort last fall to replace Jarecki—a Polish Catholic Democrat—by an ally of the Crowe-Thompson forces was unsuccessful.

Even with Judge Jarecki in control of the election machinery, fighting dishonesty all the time, violence and fraud have been practiced in Chicago in recent years to a considerable extent in connection with registrations, primaries, and elections. It was expected that the Mayoralty election day would be a wild one, and preparations were made to cope with attempts at violence and fraud. The election, however, was unusually peaceful, with very few charges of wrong-doing at the polling-places. Evidently, the previous stand of Judge Jarecki against election thugs and crooks had a beneficial effect.

Notwithstanding that he is surrounded to a large extent by a bad crowd—but not in all respects the same bad crowd that he had around him before—friends of Mayor-elect Thompson claim that he

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has learned wisdom from the mistakes of his prior administrations.

How the Result Came About

THE close of the campaign was attended by a remarkable display of Republican Party unity for Thompson. Senator Deneen, and other State and local Republican leaders who have been bitter critics of Thompson and Thompsonism, urged the election of Thompson as Mayor of Chicago on grounds of party regularity. It is evident, however, that thousands of Republican voters in residence wards voted for Dever, the Democratic nominee, while more Democratic voters, especially in cosmopolitan wards, voted for Thompson, the Republican nominee. Thompson talked wet, although he had supported Smith, the choice of the Anti-Saloon League for United States Senator last fall, and he maneuvered to put Dever in the position of being a dry, though Dever had supported a wet Democratic candidate for Senator last November. Dever seems for some reason to have lost his contact and standing with the plain people who had elected him Alderman many times from a workingman's ward and who made him Mayor four years ago, much as Mayor Mitchel, of New York, lost his popular standing, despite an excellent administration, with the voters who enabled him to become Mayor, and then cast him aside for Hylan.

Mayor Thompson is hostile to Frank O. Lowden, war Governor of Illinois and looked upon as a possible candidate for President with farm support. The election of Thompson as Mayor of Chicago, therefore, presumably will make it more difficult for Lowden to swing Illinois support to his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President. The defeat of Dever of course was a defeat for Brennan, the Democratic boss of Illinois, and that outcome may be looked upon as unfavorable for "Al" Smith as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. There are those who say, however, that Brennan's elimination really would be helpful to Smith's candidacy for President. Brennan, such persons argue, as one of the few remaining specimens of the old-time boss exercising enormous power, would be really a handicap. There can be no doubt that Brennan, while he brought to Dever the support of a powerful organization, also lost him many votes.

Television

ANOTHER defense has fallen before the onslaught of Science Transcendent. Nearly four months ago The Outlook reported the progress of Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, of the General Electric Company, in producing television. Now the Bell Telephone Laboratories, working on the same problem, have given a successful public demonstration of television. An invited gathering of public men in New York heard Secretary Hoover, in Washington, make a telephone address appropriate to the occasion while they watched, on a screen, his changing facial expressions as he talked. This actual sight of a speaker two hundred miles away was carried by 45,000 electrical impulses a second over a telephone wire. A demonstration of television by radio was equally successful with a program of vaudeville monologues from a station at Whippany, New Jersey. Dr. Herbert Ives had directed the experimental work which led to the demonstration.

Underwood & Underwood

Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, stops to listen and to look at Secretary Hoover over the wire. The picture was taken in the first test of the television apparatus developed by the engineers of Mr. Gifford's company

The perfect reproduction of the speakers was on a screen two by three inches in size. Every line, every motion, of the speakers' faces was distinct. But on a screen two feet by three the images were sketchy. The significance of this contrast is that television on screens of the motion-picture size, permitting large audiences to witness important events as they take place, will not be a reality until some of the many laboratory scientists working on the problem can cause many times as many photoelectric impulses to be despatched and still received with perfect synchronization.

Mr. Walter S. Gifford, the President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which the Bell Telephone Laboratories are the research branch, stated that as yet the company makes no claims as to the usefulness of television. The apparatus required is too large and elaborate for the possibility of its installation in homes and offices to be contemplated in the near future, said another telephone official on the occasion of the public demonstration. But The Outlook, with a profound respect for the amazing capability of modern practical physicists, wishes to maintain an attitude skeptical of such caution. Television will take its place in modern life, even as the telephone and the radio and the airplane, and as photographs by wire and air.

To facilitate that advance, so far as

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radio television, in distinction to wire transmission of vision, is concerned, the new Radio Commission has set aside a wave-band—from 149.9 meters to 199.9 meters—for experimentation.

The work of two great corporations on television, not in the interest of immediate commercial profit, but simply because it comes within their scope, points to the service capital is giving to science as far beyond any aid it could receive otherwise. A large corporation's research department in truth is a university.

Opera in English, by Americans

DURING their one week in the New York house to which they had been invited by the Theatre Guild the Rochester American Opera Company were badly handicapped, particularly by imperfect acoustics and by the prejudice of snobbish opera-goers. And why that prejudice? Partly because they were confessedly amateurs, students; largely because they had announced that they would try to make opera intelligible to their audiences by singing, as the great Malibran sang to New Yorkers in the nineteenth century, in English. This did not prevent thousands of sensible people from attending their performances, a fact which of itself proved that an attempt of the same kind by well-trained singers would be welcomed in America. Mr. George Eastman has no need to fear disgrace as a result of the experimental New York visit he authorized, even though, with two exceptions, his young singers are not yet really artists. They are beginners, pioneers, without pretension. They are all natives of this country or of Canada.

The three works interpreted by the Rochesterians had attractive qualities. One, Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio," had not been heard here in the lifetime of most present; the second, "Madam Butterfly," appealed to all; the third, Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," had been strangely and rather shamefully neglected by the Metropolitan Opera management.

Bad librettos have long been the chief objection to the use of English in opera. But, instead of doing what it should and could do to get good librettos, the Eastman management has clung to the old silly stuff which hacks and "highbrows" in England and America have scratched out for a casual crust of bread. Till words which can be sung without distress to either singers or their audiences are made (and they can be made) opera in English will continue to be handicapped and to be derided by our critical "smart Alecks."

There are thousands of good voices in this country. A few, a very few, of them are now being trained at the Eastman School. Miss Ethel Codd, for example, who appeared as Costanza, in "The Abduction," has a good, though imperfectly produced and uneven, soprano, which gives promise. Miss Silveira (the Blonda of the same opera) and Miss Sherman (one of the two Cio-cio-sans in "Butterfly") may do credit, soon or late, to their instructors. Mr. Houston boasts a fine, if not very powerful, low baritone or bass-baritone, suited to such rôles as Osmin (in "The Abduction"), Escamillo (in "Carmen"), and perhaps Mephistopheles (in "Faust"). And Mr. Houston, like some of the others, produces illusion by his acting.

It does not suffice to have thousands of good voices. They must have outlets, theaters, companies, and training. Millions of dollars, in the past, have been spent—often squandered—on the support of foreign opera (*i. e.*, opera sung in foreign tongues) in this country. The losses of one year would serve to set opera in English on its feet. And, in the long run, that would mean the firm foundation of a school of National opera.

The Movies' Hunt for the Fountain of Youth

THE "movie public"—the part of it which has *not* written for an autographed photograph of Gloria Swanson—is not quite sure whether it is spoiled or long-suffering. It enjoys extravagantly a number of exceptionally well produced and expensively advertised photoplays; and it grumbles betweenwhiles that there are no good pictures any more.

The men whose names occupy the first thirty seconds of every film are aware of this. They have been forced into a race with moving-picture taste. They must realize that, even if "superpictures" could be produced to outsuper such costly productions as "The Birth of a Nation," "Intolerance," and "Way Down East," they would be offered to audiences grown apathetic of grandiose screen effects and "million-dollar pictures." The producers have always the alternative of appealing above the movie-magazine mentality by the production of comparatively modest but technically and dramatically excellent photoplays. But the most noticeable present trend of motion-picture policy is toward "something different"—a new form and style in the movies. This is comparable, on a large scale, to the program of the "art theater" movement of the stage. Some of the signs of the movement have been the successful importation of "Potemkin," from Russia, which is gripping without a plot; of "Variety" and "Faust," from Germany, with their impressionistic photography; of "Metropolis," also from Germany, with its futurism. "Grass," an epic portrayal of the migration of the Baktiari tribes of Persia, was the first American film of this type to be given a large-scale showing.

"Stark Love"

NOW, as "something different," one of the largest American producing companies has, for two pictures, abandoned even the best of its Hollywood actors and has used real people in their own setting to act out its plots. That is something the stage can never do. But the movies, which can let audiences see actual news events, have taken advantage of that fact and applied it to dramatic motion pictures.

For the first of these two new pictures Karl Brown, a director, led a photography unit into the fastnesses of the mountains between Tennessee and North Carolina, the rough country of the isolated, primitive descendants of early English settlers. There he chose a setting—principally two mountaineer cabins and a log grist mill by a swift creek. From the surrounding residents he chose a "company" and signed them up at thirty dollars a week—fabulous salaries in a land where there is little opportunity to spend money. Their "leading lady" had the distinction of having been "down to the settlements." She had been brought in from Knoxville for the picture.

For four months the outsiders lived with these people, who had never seen moving pictures but were willing to do the things the strangers with the cameras wanted. They ate dinner, sat in the sun, went hunting, watched their women cut wood, held conversations, dressed up for the annual "funeral meetin'"—those things they had done all their lives. Three of the rugged "principals," following instructions, in addition performed certain dramatic actions which might have fallen to their lot in real life in their mountains but probably never had—a struggle which set off a shotgun; a girl's defensive threat with an ax; a rescue from the mountain torrent. From many flashes of these things, photographed scene by scene, with no continuity to disturb the actors from their naturalness, the director pieced together his story of "Stark Love" in the drab little community. The story, however, is less interesting than its actors, than the ingenuity of its director, and than

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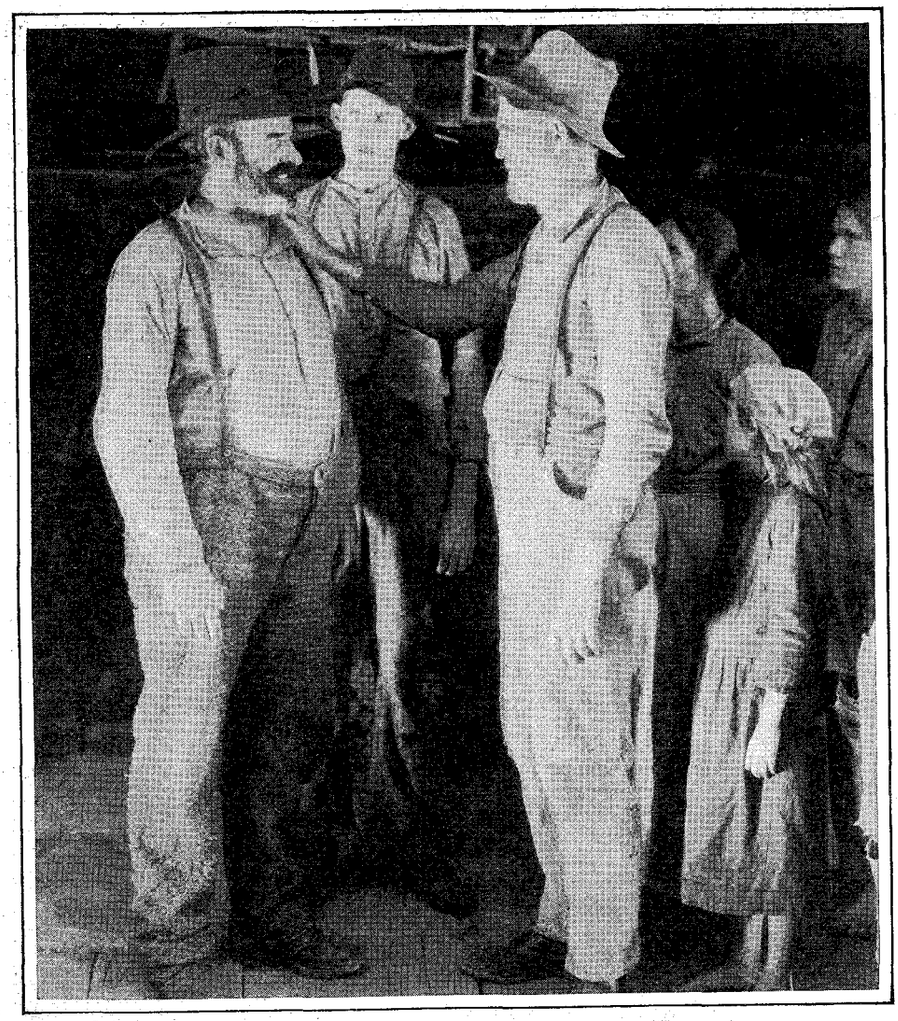

Southern mountaineers, actors in their own drama, "Stark Love"

the possibility that his method of constructing photoplays from real people in their real lives may yet produce films of epic quality.

Perhaps the second film of the type, 'Chang," which has not yet had a public showing, may go further toward that objective. It is a story of man's struggle with the jungle, built from film taken in Siam—by the photographer of "Grass"—of Siamese people and wild animals.

Stage Obscenity on the Defensive

BROADWAY has had decency thrust upon it. For the present, at least, the experiments and plans and proposed legislation for various kinds of censorship of the stage have given way to the statutory function of the police and the District Attorney to prosecute improper theatrical productions. Where discussion and sincere offers of purgation of the New York theater from within on the part of the higher type of theatrical producers have had no effect in removing the most objectionable plays of this season, the law has stepped in and caused the conviction of the producers and actors of two plays for giving immoral performances. The productions had the indicative names of "Sex" and "The Virgin Man." The legal penalty of conviction is from ten to thirty days in the workhouse or a fine of from $50 to $1,000.

The New York State Legislature demurred during its recently ended session from making laws increasing public supervision of the stage. But it passed with alacrity a measure strengthening the hand of enforcement of the existing penal law—a measure providing permissively for a year's padlocking of any theater housing a play of which the owner, producer, manager, or actors were convicted of giving immoral performances. Governor Smith approved the bill, with a memorandum containing this comment:

> I am satisfied that this power will be wisely and discreetly used and that no man will be deprived of his property unjustly. The overpowering majority of the people of the city of New York and the overwhelming majority of theatrical producers desire clean, moral public entertainment, and it is more than reasonable to assume that the additional powers granted the local authority by the provisions of this bill will be exercised against those who do not so believe.

This clean-up activity on the part of the police and the Legislature has turned the tide, temporarily at least. The unscrupulous producers, not the persons—inside and outside the theater—interested in stage reform, are now on the defensive.

New York's Titian

THE Titian just purchased by the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art is a portrait of Duke Alfonso the First of Ferrara, whose place in history is chiefly that of the last husband of the beautiful and famous or infamous Lucrezia Borgia. The portrait is ranked by critics as a superb example of Titian's art.

Two portraits of Alfonso were painted by Titian. There seems to be no doubt that the painting now shown in New York is the first and much the finer of the two. Charles V, the famous Emperor, received it as a gift from Alfonso at a time when Charles was about to arbitrate a dispute between Alfonso and Pope Clement. Other paintings went from Ferrara's art treasures to Charles V, and together they were very much in the nature of a bribe. It is said that the Emperor insisted on the inclusion of this Titian portrait and that the Ferrarese were loth to lose it. Probably he remembered that Titian himself had pointed it out to him as one of his finest paintings and that Michelangelo had praised it highly.

The acquisition of this splendid addition to the Metropolitan Museum was made possible by the munificent bequest of the late Frank A. Munsey, and the cost will be charged to the income from the bequest as "a worthy first purchase from that benefaction."

A Soft Answer to China

THE attacks upon foreigners at Nanking by Chinese Nationalist troops have been met by the Powers with a treatment which is notable for its mildness. Having rescued their citizens by the fire of their war-ships, the foreign nations have refrained from any extreme demands for indemnities and from any assertion of military control in the area of the Chinese civil war. They have asked only for punishment of the commanders responsible for the attacks, a

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written apology by the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief, with assurances for the future security of foreign residents, and reparation for personal and material damages.

The Powers did not send joint demands, but did deliver identical notes to the Nationalist administration at Hankow and the Commander-in-Chief at Shanghai, the United States acting in accord with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. Thus they presented a united front. The influence of the United States may be perceived in the moderation of the policy which has been announced. Against the urgent insistence of many European and some American groups in China that a program of intervention and reprisal be adopted, the official American stand has been consistently and wisely for restraint and non-interference in Chinese affairs, together with protection of the lives and interests of foreigners.

Meanwhile the internal situation in China has become more and more confused. The advance of the Southern Nationalists towards Peking has been stopped north of the Yangtze River, and they have been thrown back on the river by a counter-drive of the Northern armies. Dissensions between the Nationalist military leader, General Chiang Kai-shek, and the more radical civilian authorities of his party at Hankow are reported. In Peking Northern Government troops have raided the Soviet Embassy and Consulate and the Russian bank, and are said to have found a quantity of rifles and ammunition and supplies of propaganda literature in favor of the Nationalist cause. Diplomatic exchanges about the incident are in progress. An amusing complication is the fact that the Southern Nationalist administration has apologized to the Soviet Government for the action of the Northern administration, while the Northern officials—to cite a precedent—say that the Russians have twice raided the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

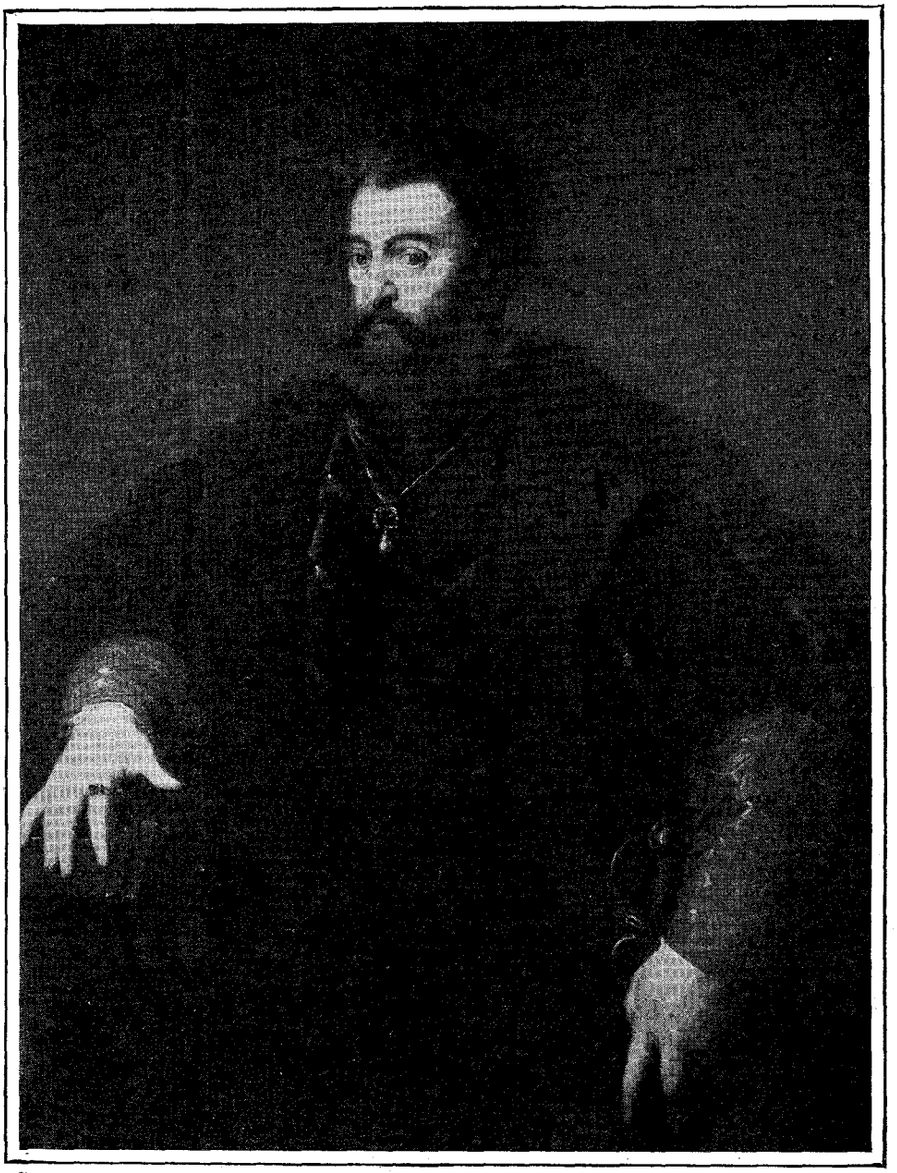
While the outcome of all these rivalries and conflicts for power in China is being determined it is fortunate that our own cool-headed Executive refuses to allow the United States to become involved in them.

Mr. Stimson's Mission to Nicaragua

THE purpose of sending Henry L. Stimson to Nicaragua as the representative of President Coolidge is officially stated as "to take to our Minister, Mr. Eberhardt, and Admiral Latimer certain views of the Administration which cannot conveniently be taken up by correspondence and in order to get information from them as to the entire situation in that country to bring back for the use of this Government, which they cannot very well give us through correspondence." It was done at the suggestion of Secretary of State Kellogg. Nothing further is officially known as to the what and why of the mission. There is, however, no lack of speculation and conjecture.

The departure of Mr. Stimson for Nicaragua came at a time when the Diaz Government had just been reported to have won a military triumph. That triumph came through the active support of the American Government. Therefore, it is argued, a responsibility is felt to guide the situation and make certain a fair election next year, when the term of President Diaz will expire. Nothing must be done, it is said, which would have the effect of preventing the defeated faction, or any other, from participating in that election on equal terms. With Diaz dominant, it is said, care is to be exercised to prevent complications which might add to the confusion instead of clearing it up.

Withal, there is the belief that the despatch of Mr. Stimson to Nicaragua has to do with the negotiation of a treaty involving both the canal rights and the general question of relations among Central American Governments and between them and the United States. The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, by which the United States acquired the right to construct a canal through Nicaragua, is regarded as too elastic. On the other hand, the so-called Hughes treaties between Central American countries are regarded as in some of their provisions too rigid. Besides, the United States is not a party to them, and there-



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Titian's portrait of Alfonso I, Duke of Ferrara, third husband of Lucrezia Borgia

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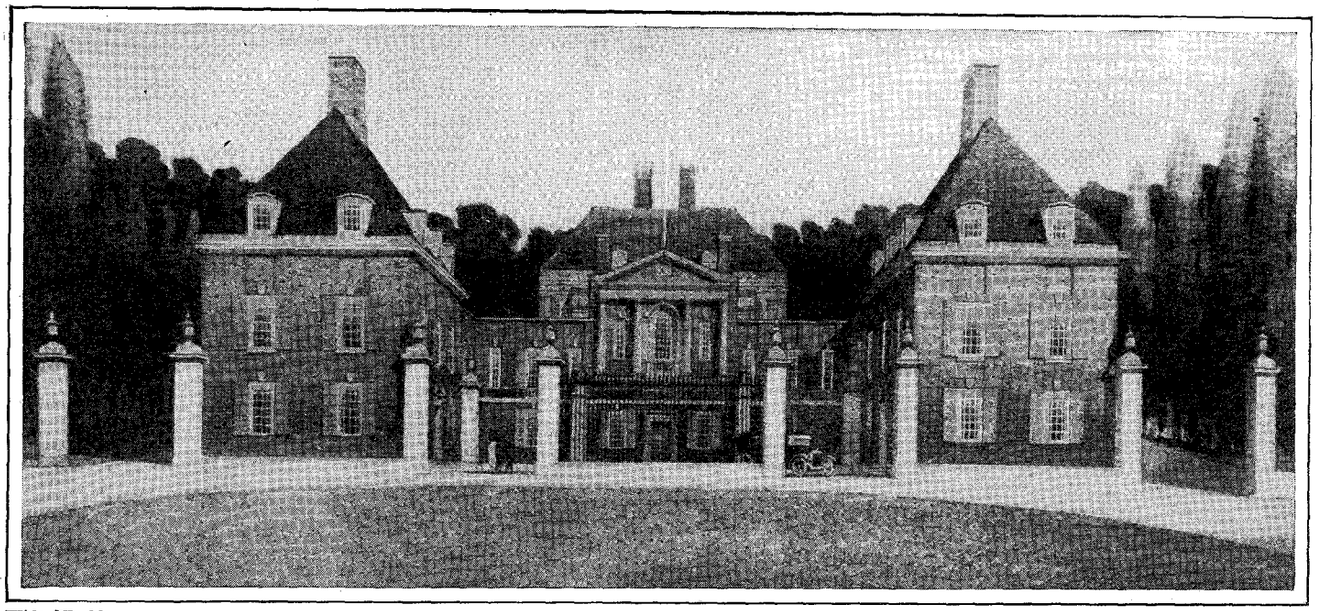

Wide World

The architects' drawing for Great Britain's new Embassy in Washington

fore lacks the desired treaty status with regard to Central American affairs. The treaty which is thought to be now under negotiation will be expected to cure the defects of both.

In sending Mr. Stimson to Nicaragua, President Coolidge followed the policy of President Wilson. It was a policy bitterly criticised by Mr. Wilson's opponents. That it will be criticised, regardless of outcome, by Mr. Coolidge's opponents may be regarded as certain. The fact remains, however, that the personal envoy method has the advantage of cutting quickly through diplomatic red tape.

France Remembers America's Aid

THE tenth anniversary of America's declaration of war against Germany brought from Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister of France and ten times her Premier, a message to the people of the United States. It was a message that disregarded the bitter-tempered disputes over war debts, the American refusal to join with Great Britain in guaranteeing the security of France against Germany, and all the other controversies which clouded the years following the war. It recalled instead that it was M. Briand who received from Ambassador Sharp the official word that the United States had decided to join with the Allies, and so emphasized the fundamental friendship between the two nations.

France and America, M. Briand went on to say, are now following different roads toward the goal of a peace established and guaranteed so far as human thought and power can accomplish it. But both his message and the greetings that were exchanged between President Doumergue and President Coolidge made clear the mutual interest of the two countries in the maintenance of good understanding. In the war cemeteries French peasants decorated the graves of American soldiers who fell meeting and turning back the German advance. And this summer—as M. Briand wrote—France is to receive again the "A. E. F.," whose members are to hold their annual Convention in Paris.

The good will that forms the true background of relations between France and America can be trusted to bring about eventually an intelligent adjustment of the differences of these difficult years.

A New British Embassy in Washington

GREAT BRITAIN is paying to Washington the high and mutually advantageous compliment of planning a stately new Embassy. Reminiscent of England two centuries ago, the building will rise on Observatory Circle, half a mile from the National Episcopal Cathedral.

The architect is Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, the architect of the new Government buildings at Delhi in India, of the Whitehall Cenotaph in London, and of a number of other notable buildings. Co-operating with him is Frederick Brooke, of Washington. Sir Edwin has just arrived from England, and work on the new Embassy will soon be begun.

A Correction

UNDER the heading "The New Rector of the Sorbonne" The Outlook for March 23 referred to Robert of Sorbon as chaplain to Louis XI. The King was, instead, Louis IX.

Easter

TWO universes surround us. One is the universe of that we can see and touch and measure. The other is a that which is invisible, intangible, immeasurable. The one has been enlarging as man's powers of observation have increased; but the other does not grow smaller—it is still illimitable. No one knows the distinction between these two universes better than the scientist. Robert A. Millikan, discoverer of the secrets of the electron, recipient of the Nobel Prize in science, has marked the distinction in his Terry Lecture at Yale (published in the "Yale Review"). "The world," he says, "is, of course, 'incurably religious.' Why? Because every one who reflects at all must have conceptions about the world which go beyond the field of science, that is, beyond the present range of intellectual knowledge. As soon as we get beyond that range, we are in the field that belongs exclusively to religion, and no one knows better than the man who works in science how soon we get beyond the boundaries of the known." It is beyond these boundaries of what Dr. Millikan calls the known that lies the field of religion, and "religion," he declares, "will be with us so long as man hopes and aspires and reflects upon the meaning of existence and the responsibilities it entails."

In like manner there is in every man two men—the man who lives in the world of the visible and tangible and the man who lives in the world of the intangible and invisible. Or better, as

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James Martineau puts it, "in each man there is a strife between his reality and his conception—between his temptations and his resolves—between the actual to which he descends, and the possible to which he climbs."

Which is the real universe, the important universe? Is it, after all, the universe of money and molecules? Which is the real man, the lasting man? Is it, after all, the man that chooses the path of least resistance? These are questions which mankind have always been asking and will never cease to ask. There are two answers to these questions, and one of them is Easter.

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT.

"An Adventure in International Altruism"

IN his book "The Philippines: A Treasure and a Problem" Nicholas Roosevelt[1] illustrates the Filipinos' passion for oratory and politics with the story of a pupil who had studied Patrick Henry's famous speech. When asked to define a cow, the youngster, who was a pupil in a high school in Cebu, replied: "A cow is an animal which has four legs, one at each corner. The cow gives milk, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

President Coolidge in his Message of April 6 addressed to Governor-General Leonard Wood, of the Philippines, has with patient explicitness pointed out what progress to liberty and self-government in the islands requires of the people. He does not disapprove of any aspirations to independence which Filipinos may nurse, he does not even explain the difference between independence and liberty, but he makes it clear that a vote on independence would be unfair to the Filipinos until they know what independence would mean to them. This they do not know at present, and cannot know except through a slow process of education and experience.

The President's Message is one in which he vetoes a resolution of the Philippine Legislature for a plebiscite calling for a "yes" or "no" answer to the question, "Do you desire the immediate, absolute, and complete independence of the Philippine Islands?" The President objects to the proposal, in the first place, because it registers merely a "desire," and fails to provide for the views of those who, however strong their desire, believe that independence should be postponed, or that the question of the relation of the Philippines to the United States should be left to the judgment of the United States; in the second place, because it does not provide adequately for the expression of the desire of the non-Christian tribes; in the third place, because it would be no more convincing than the vote of the people's representatives; and, in the fourth place, because it would raise harmful and false expectations and apprehensions.

Absolute independence would deprive the Philippines of the benefit of being within the free-trade area of the United States. Do the people of the Philippines realize what the sacrifice of $30,000,000 net in the non-payment of tariff customs would mean?

Absolute independence would bring to an end the American Government's guaranty on Philippine bonds. Do the people of the Philippines realize what the payment of $2,000,000 more interest, if they could market their bonds at all, would mean?

Absolute independence would involve the withdrawal of the protection of the American Army, Navy, and other services. Do the Filipinos realize what the loss of these, for which in 1926 the United States spent $14,500,000, would mean?

Absolute independence would end American protection against unrestricted immigration. Do the Filipinos realize what the consequent strain on their population and Government would mean?

These are questions the President, in effect, employs to point the truth that liberty and self-government cannot be attained by books or eloquent phrases, but only by arduous labor and long preparation through education and the development of public opinion and the habit of participation in government.

This is a truth which we Americans forget, because we take our inheritance for granted. The President's veto Message is therefore one which might to advantage be read by Americans as well as Filipinos. The resolution which it vetoes was passed, and then by a two-thirds vote repassed over Governor-General Wood's veto, by the Philippine Legislature largely because we Americans have encouraged Filipinos to think that "self-determination" was something easily and simply acquired. We have dwelt too much in the glories of our past, too little in its hardships, too much in the history of the achievement of our rights, too little in the history of the sacrifices made on our behalf, the burdens borne, the duties performed.

If to-day there is a larger measure of liberty in the Philippines than ever before, it is because a host of people, mainly Americans, but in part intelligent and devoted Filipinos, have endured hardships, have made their sacrifices, have worked with little reward, to pay the price of it. As Nicholas Roosevelt well says, what the United States set out upon when the Philippines came under American control was "an adventure in international altruism." In the process we have become bound by obligations not only to the Filipinos but to the rest of the world. In the "era of the Pacific," about which Professor Hodges writes in this issue, we find ourselves responsible for islands that, as Nicholas Roosevelt accurately says, "guard the southern approaches to the coast of China." What a prey they would be to any Power! As long as they are in our possession we stand where our word for peace will be heeded. There is no power to-day that would wish them withdrawn from our protection; for the American flag there is a symbol for peace in the Pacific. To abandon them would not only be to confess that we were not fit to carry on what we had undertaken to do for the Philippines themselves, but would also be to cast loose a prize which could be kept from the grasp of the least scrupulous at no one knows what cost.

[1] The Philippines: A Treasure and a Problem. By Nicholas Roosevelt. J. H. Sears & Co., Inc., New York. $3.50.

Where the West Does Begin

IN this issue of The Outlook Mr. Peterson, from a vantage-point in Kansas, locates the place where the West begins along the line of the Naugatuck River. Chasing the location of the dividing-line between the East and the West is like looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. In Kansas the rainbow seems to hit the earth in one spot; from the State of Maine it appears to come to earth in another.

An editor of The Outlook remembers a discussion with a Maine fisherman which seems to controvert Mr. Peterson's opinion that Boston is our one Eastern city. The fisherman was asked if he had ever been away from home. "Oh, yes," he answered, "I've traveled quite a bit."

"Ever been West?" the fisherman was then asked.

"Yes, I've been West, as fur West as Boston."

There is an old story to the effect that the Mayor of Salem, Oregon, once sent to the Mayor of Salem, Massachusetts, the modest request that the home of the old tea traders change its name to something else in order to avoid confusion in the mails. The story must be apocryphal, because no Western Mayor would ever treat a fellow-Westerner in that fashion!

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Sir Isaac Newton and Levity

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THE OUTLOOK has received the following pertinent letter, and I have been asked to reply:

Austin, Texas,
April 1, 1927.

Editor of The Outlook,
New York.

Dear Sir—On the subject of Questions here are one or two:

Why two articles on Beethoven and none on Newton?

Why did Mr. Arthur Brisbane, writing on the death of Newton (March 20, 1727), call it the date of his birth?

Why does the half-page article on Newton in the New York "Times" for March 20 say that the philosopher had been dead exactly one hundred years?

Why does Dr. William Lyon Phelps make no reference to this bicentenary in either his March or April "As I Like Its" ("Scribner's"), while mentioning the Beethoven centenary in the latter?

What does it matter—to Sir Isaac Newton?

Why did your interesting Contributing Editor recently call Sir Robert Peel Sir John Peel, and Lord John Russell Sir John Russell?

Is April first a good day to "fool with" an editor?

Very truly yours,
JOHN GRANGER.

To the last question I would answer, "Excellent." But fooling with an editor, like fooling with a buzz-saw, requires exact caution. Mr. Granger has not been as cautious as he ought to have been. He appears to think that on March 20, 1927, Sir Isaac Newton had been dead exactly two hundred years. Let him study the history of the Gregorian calendar, and I think he will find that he is thirteen days out in his reckoning. According to the modern calendar, March 31, 1927, appears to have been the two hundredth anniversary of Newton's death. For Sir Isaac was born December 25, 1642, O. S., and died March 20, 1727, O. S. The O. S. is important.

Why Arthur Brisbane and the editor of the New York "Times" should be so confused about the birth and death of Sir Isaac Newton is certainly puzzling. Perhaps, being good Democrats, they are more interested in the abolition of the law of prohibition than in the establishment of the law of gravitation. One of the most famous of Democrats once repealed the law of gravitation to his complete satisfaction, thus proving himself to be as great a nullificationist as John C. Calhoun. William Jennings Bryan in one of his popular moral lectures, delivered to an admiring audience a few years ago, observed, "It is said by those who deny the truth of the Biblical miracles that we cannot suspend the laws of nature;" and then, taking up an inkstand from the desk in front of him and letting it rest on his outstretched palm, he added in his most resonant and impressive tones, "but I am now suspending the law of gravitation!" What would have happened to the ink, to the audience, and to the lecturer himself if he had really succeeded in suspending the law formulated by Sir Isaac Newton is amusing to imagine.

Why William Lyon Phelps has so far displayed no public interest in the Newton bicentenary he has not chosen, and therefore I cannot undertake to disclose. Possibly it is because he has a livelier interest in æsthetics than in differential calculus. Beethoven certainly was a more picturesque personality than Newton. The great composer who successfully violated the law of consecutive fifths is more appealing to the psychologist than the great mathematician who formulated the law of falling bodies; and the entertaining conductor of the "As I Like It" pages in "Scribner's" is at heart a psychologist. A thousand men—to say nothing of women—can see beauty in the original harmonic permutations and combinations of Beethoven where but one can comprehend the beauty of what scientists call the "magnificent" Newtonian formula

$$F=G\frac{m_1m_2}{r^2}$$

The most interesting thing about Newton's mind that I have come across is that, while a student at Trinity College, Cambridge, he declined to take holy orders because he could not accept the doctrine of the Trinity. Nevertheless he led a devout and pious life and was buried in Westminster Abbey, a contrast to the experience of Galileo, who, dying in the year of Newton's birth, had been threatened at Rome with excommunication, torture, and imprisonment because he taught that the earth revolves around the sun instead of accepting the Scriptural teaching that the sun revolves around the earth. Henry the Eighth was not an altogether admirable character, but he deserves some credit for his break with Rome, for from that event may be reckoned the beginning of English intellectual freedom. If England had been a Papal state in the seventeenth century, Newton would doubtless have shared the misfortunes of Galileo.

So much for the gravity of Sir Isaac Newton; now for a little levity.

Mr. Granger accuses me of calling two of England's greatest Prime Ministers out of their names. If I did so, I will not make the defense of Dr. Johnson. When a lady asked him why, in writing his great dictionary, he defined *pastern* as the *knee* of a horse, Boswell reports that, "instead of making an elaborate defense, as she expected, he at once answered, 'Ignorance, madam, pure ignorance.'" It was carelessness, not ignorance, on my part that led me to refer to "Bobby" Peel as John, and to set down Earl Russell as a mere knight.

Peel and Russell were contemporaries. The first was born in 1788, the second in 1792. Peel, the son of a cotton manufacturer, was educated at Oxford; Russell was the grandson of a duke, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. All but a half-dozen of the thirty-five or thirty-six men who have held the Premiership of England during the last two centuries have been university graduates. The English people choose educated men for their governors. Sir Robert Peel's name is immortalized in English slang. He created the Irish Constabulary, who were known as "peelers," and the London police force, who to this day are called "bobbies." But his greatest claim to the admiration of the public-spirited was his leadership in the abolition of the notorious Corn Laws, which had kept the price of foodstuffs so high that the laboring population of Great Britain and Ireland suffered from semi-starvation, and even famine. His wit was keen. Once when Feargus O'Connor, the Irish Nationalist, had asserted in a speech in the House of Commons that he would as soon have the devil sit on the throne as the Queen, Peel suavely retorted: "When the honorable gentleman sees the sovereign of his choice on the throne of these realms, I hope he will enjoy and I am sure he will deserve the confidence of the Crown." Peel was a liberal, a progressive, and a patriot—an honor to British statesmanship.

Lord John Russell, who succeeded Peel as Prime Minister, was a contrast to his predecessor in many ways. Peel was a man of great physical vigor who could work sixteen hours a day; Russell was weak and ailing as a child and almost a semi-invalid throughout his life.

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"But," says a contemporary, "within that feeble body was a spirit that knew not how to cower, a brave heart that could pulsate vehemently with large and heroical emotions, a soul that aspired to live nobly in a proud and right manly career." Russell's record on the whole justifies this somewhat flowery eulogy, although he has been criticised by some Americans for his attitude towards the North during our Civil War. But that may have been due to his failure, generally, to handle foreign affairs successfully. One of his colleagues and rivals, the Earl of Derby, said of Russell's foreign policy that it was usually a policy of "meddle and muddle"—a characterization that some dissatisfied critics are giving to the present foreign policy of the American Government. Like Peel, Lord Russell was capable of a witty retort. A political opponent who had changed his party allegiance from Liberal to Tory once taunted him with indulging in the "cant of patriotism." "I quite agree," was Lord John's rejoinder, "with the honorable baronet that the cant of patriotism is a very offensive thing. But I can tell him a worse—the recant of patriotism."

This political pun recalls the *bon mot* of the cheerful cynic who recently said in my hearing that England is to be credited with the discovery of two great laws of motion—one in the realm of physics, one in the realm of politics. Sir Isaac Newton discovered the law of gravitation, or the law of falling masses; Mr. Lloyd George discovered the law of levitation, or the law of rising politicians who pull themselves up by their bootstraps.

From Bronks to Bronx

By Elmer T. Peterson

For a century the East called the West provincial. Now the West calls the East provincial. Both may be partially right, but largely wrong.

The Americanized Kipling formula should read: "East is West, and the twain have met."

If the Freudian word "complex" were not so overused and misused, there would be a temptation to refer to the East-West complex. This perennial question of what the West thinks of the East and *vice versa* has existed ever since De Soto, Marquette, and Joliet hacked trails for covered wagons.

More momentum was given the important question when Colonel G. R. Clark captured Vincennes for Virginia and the town was made the capital of the then Indian Territory. The establishment of Fort Dearborn, thereafter called Chicago, caused additional speculation, whose heat mounted to fever degree in 1849. The West was elastic, and expanded as if it were a rubber balloon and the East were the rigid and static mouthpiece.

Prince William of Sweden, in a recent visit to Kansas, made this pertinent inquiry:

"Where does the West begin? They told me at Kansas City that it begins there. Please tell me."

"Oh, it begins out in the Rockies," said a student editor. The Prince was still puzzled.

In these days the complex is symptomatized in such queries as:

"What do the Iowa butter-and-egg men think of Broadway's new shows?"

"Do Oklahoma City business men wear chaps and ten-gallon hats?"

And here is a queer thing. One faction contends that there is an abysmal chasm between East and West, possibly at the Hudson River, perhaps even as far west as Cincinnati, and that one or both sides of the chasm are hopelessly provincial, stewing in their own respective juices, or placidly undergoing cerebral exostosis, each ignorant of how the other side lives.

The other faction emits gentle groans of amazement and despair in the discovery that the East and West actually have met, despite Kipling's pessimistic forecast to the contrary, and points to the alleged dreary standardization of the American panorama.

Both factions are dejected. The country is doomed if it does, and doomed if it doesn't.

Out of the conflicting hypotheses constructed by intellectual melancholiacs there emerges a cheerful thought: It may be believed that the American people are approaching a condition in which they will speak the same language, wear the same number of ears apiece, eat the same kind of food for breakfast, read the same literature, dress alike, enjoy the same motion pictures and "revues," listen to the same radio programs, take the same irascible attitude toward the income tax, use the same slang, and drive the same makes of automobiles, and yet all this may come to pass without the penalty of slavish mental standardization. Americans will probably enjoy the same latitude in psychic processes that they had when a large section of the population was engaged in fighting Indians, digging gold ore, or branding wild steers. They will probably preserve the ability, in some miraculous manner, to make up their own minds without inter-State or transcontinental assistance or suzerainty.

A naïve, old-fashioned New York journalist who had not made a trip to the Middle West since 1886 recently deplored the change that had occurred in the land of the Comanches, Sioux, and Osages.

He viewed with alarm the fact that he did not see a single killing, that he saw a groom in an English uniform outside an Omaha hotel, that none of the young men in the dining-room chewed tobacco, that the young women used lip-sticks, bobbed their hair, and wore dresses the same as their sisters in Hartford or Camden, that the hotels served the same kind of food and had the same kind of waiters as those of New York.

"Conformity, our greatest enemy, has triumphed," he wrote in sad disillusionment. And he concluded from these outward facts that the West is "aping the East."

Perhaps the West does take many of its cues from the East. What of it? The automobile originated in the Occidental city of Detroit. The airplane's genesis took place near Dayton. The bungalow came from India via California. Batik came from Java or Siam by approximately the same route. The ukulele came from Hawaii by way of the west coast. Motion pictures and bathing beauties mostly originate in or near Los Angeles. The most striking new idea in American painting receives impetus from the art colonies of New Mexico and the sun-drenched pictures of Sandzén, of Kansas. Modern slang had its inceptive stimulus at Hazelton Farm, Brook, Indiana. The modern tired school of rural realist fiction seems to have had its start in Minnesota. Jazz

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was invented on the Mississippi levees if not in the Congo jungles. The one-piece bathing-suit came out of the Pacific.

If he still insists that outward conformity is relevant to the discussion, one might go on and argue that many of the styles and inventions originate in Europe and are copied by Worcester and Newport just as truly as they are copied by Minneapolis or Albuquerque. It is coming to pass that many of the Western stores have their own buyers in Europe, making direct purchases and shipments, so that styles come to the West independently of the East. But what's the difference?

In driving over the sparsely settled plateau that extends over eastern Colorado and western Kansas and Nebraska, I have been impressed by one of the most cogent facts of the new East-West reaction. It is the aerial of a radio set leading down from its long pole into a sod dugout on the wide prairie! Twenty miles from a railroad, five miles from the nearest neighbor, two hundred miles from the nearest auditorium or theater where grand opera could be sung! And yet that isolated farmer, after housing his tractor and plows in the evening, may rub elbows with President Coolidge speaking at the Astor, or listen to an agricultural college professor talking, or tune in on "Aïda."

FROM the Bronks to the Bronx a great change has taken place within a few years.

The era when the West was materially different from the East dwindled to its close about the time of the World War, which had important social, political, and economic consequences that impinged upon the psychology of provincialism.

The war took four million impressionable young men from all occupations and from all parts of the country and mixed them up as though the war weapon were a gigantic stirring-spoon. The young men from Oregon, Iowa, Alabama, Virginia, and Maine had rubbed against one another and had exchanged parts of their social personalities. In Europe the soldiers mingled their blood and a new cement was created.

Radio, adding a living voice to the messages of the magazines, newspapers, and motion pictures, has constantly reminded Chicago that there is such a place as San Francisco. By turning a dial one may listen to a New York hotel orchestra or a speech on raisin-growing from San Francisco, or enjoy Iowa folk-songs from Davenport. The very mental stimulus at the idea of such contacts jars people out of provincial habits of thought.

A FARMER'S wife in Nebraska received a letter of inquiry from a Boston stove manufacturer, which read somewhat as follows:

Dear madam—We understand that you are more enlightened than the average run of people in your part of the West, and we are anxious to secure some information as to market prospects out your way.

We realize, of course, that you do not have many conveniences in your farm home, and we believe our simple little product will fill a long-felt want.

Did you ever use electricity?

Do you have any up-to-date method of providing hot water?

Do you have a bath-tub?

Are you familiar with the workings of a gas range?

Have you ever read about the working of the modern oil stove?

What publications, if any, do you read?

Have you ever used water under pressure?

Now, my good woman, we feel sure that you will be interested in the work we are doing to relieve farmers' wives of some of the drudgery they undergo, and that you will reply promptly to this inquiry.

Mrs. Blank happens to be a graduate of Bryn Mawr and her husband is a product of Leland Stanford University. They own and operate a large ranch.

Her reply was something like this:

My dear Mr. Space—Yes, there are many points of similarity between Connecticut and Nebraska. Water runs down-hill in this country in much the same way as it does in New England. We people out here have, in most cases, the same number of thumbs per capita as they do there. We wear cotton, woolen, and sometimes silk clothing.

Men wear trousers. We all wear hats, very similar to those worn in Washington.

Yes, strange to say, many magazines and newspapers are read in this neighborhood. They are timed to reach us about the same day they arrive in Cleveland and Seattle.

Oh, yes, we heard about Dewey's great victory and McKinley's election. Wasn't it grand?

As to that big massacre by the Indians, I believe it happened in 1856. It seems to me that I saw a description of it in a movie the other night. Yes, we cross the old Oregon Trail every time we drive over to the neighbors to play bridge. It is near the ninth fairway, if I remember correctly.

You say you would like to have us drop in and see you in Boston. Well, that would be a great treat. We have been going abroad every other year, and until recently have stopped off at Boston for a time on the way, but have given up the idea because we do not understand the various Slavic dialects.

However, this farmer's wife may have been unreasonably flippant. The inquirer surely meant well, after all.

THE Westerner no longer gets a "kick" out of visiting New York, even if he has never been there before. Motion pictures, magazines, newspapers, and radio have made it an old story.

There is a sentimental regret over the passing of the bronks, to be sure. The Westerner is not unmindful of the glamour of the covered wagons and the deeds of Kit Carson and Buffalo Bill. But the West has a feeling somehow that a step toward culture was made when cow-town roughnecks quit murdering people who stepped on their corns. There was nothing inspiring about the gamblers and professional gunmen. As a rule, they were a shoddy lot, generally lacking in brains and enterprise, trying to make an easy living. The real heroes were the men in faded overalls who did the hard work out on the range or behind the plows that first broke the stubborn sod.

Nobody wanted the island of Manhattan to remain a trifling, insignificant possession of the Indians, retaining value for the indefinite future at the rate of $24 worth of wampum. Why expect or desire that the West should remain static?

New York, the cosmopolitan, can hardly be called Eastern. Boston, by common consent, is the one Eastern city.

A NEBRASKA man was visiting relatives in Northampton, Massachusetts, and was wandering about the outskirts of the town, when he was accosted by a pleasant-faced native. The following conversation took place:

"Where are you from, if I may ask?"

"From the West."

"Oh, fine! Great place. I have a brother out there."

"That so? Where does he live?"

"At Elmira."

"Elmira, Elmira—well, well, I don't seem to remember the place. Is it near Des Moines?"

"Oh, no—Elmira, New York."

And the old man may have been right, after all.

It is not so difficult to establish the locale that has been made the subject of the poem "Out Where the West Begins."

It is approximately along the line of the Naugatuck River.

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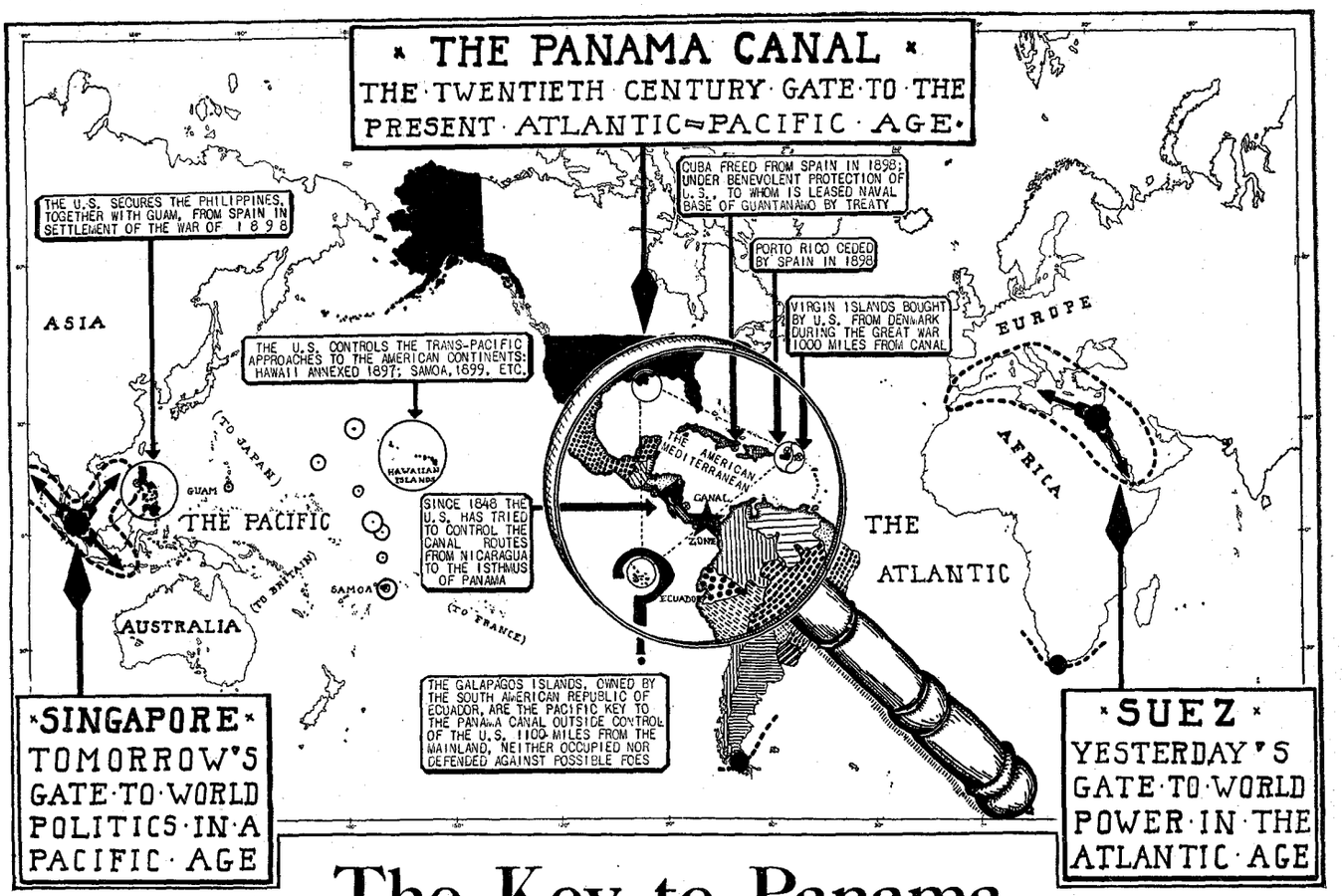
* THE PANAMA CANAL *
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY GATE TO THE PRESENT ATLANTIC-PACIFIC AGE
THE U.S. SECURES THE PHILIPPINES, TOGETHER WITH GUAM, FROM SPAIN IN SETTLEMENT OF THE WAR OF 1898
CUBA FREED FROM SPAIN IN 1898; UNDER BENEVOLENT PROTECTION OF U.S., TO WHOM IS LEASED NAVAL BASE OF GUANTANAMO BY TREATY
PORTO RICO CEDED BY SPAIN IN 1898
VIRGIN ISLANDS BOUGHT BY U.S. FROM DENMARK DURING THE GREAT WAR 1000 MILES FROM CANAL
THE U.S. CONTROLS THE TRANS-PACIFIC APPROACHES TO THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS: HAWAII ANNEXED 1897; SAMOA, 1699, ETC.
ASIA
EUROPE
AFRICA
(TO JAPAN)
GUAM
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
THE PACIFIC
THE AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN
CANAL
ZONE
THE ATLANTIC
SINCE 1848 THE U.S. HAS TRIED TO CONTROL THE CANAL ROUTES FROM NICARAGUA TO THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
ECUADOR
SAMOA
(TO BRITAIN)
(TO FRANCE)
AUSTRALIA
THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, OWNED BY THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR, ARE THE PACIFIC KEY TO THE PANAMA CANAL OUTSIDE CONTROL OF THE U.S. 1100 MILES FROM THE MAINLAND, NEITHER OCCUPIED NOR DEFENDED AGAINST POSSIBLE FOES
SINGAPORE
TOMORROW'S GATE TO WORLD POLITICS IN A PACIFIC AGE
SUEZ
YESTERDAY'S GATE TO WORLD POWER IN THE ATLANTIC AGE

The Key to Panama

By CHARLES HODGES

Assistant Director of the Division of Oriental Commerce and Politics, New York University

DOWN on the Caribbean, now called the "American Mediterranean," history is being made by American diplomacy. It has very little to do with the petroliferous politics of oil, concession hunters, and bankers. It is inspired by two little words that perhaps have caused more trouble than any others in the breviary of the statesman—"strategic interests." When the United States-Panama Treaty was bootlegged into the headlines of a Havana, Cuba, newspaper through a diplomatic leak and Latin-American journalistic enterprise, it revealed the full emphasis that the State Department in Washington places upon this most typical phrase in international politics outside of "National honor."

All the pressure that is being exerted to bring about a popular acceptance in Panama of the "treaty of alliance" is symptomatic of the loose ends, diplomatically speaking, which still surround this vital artery in the hands of the United States. Yet even if the new convention between the United States and Panama, which is supposed to create a diplomatic Gibraltar bulwarking American control of the Canal Zone, is ratified by both countries, our diplomacy still has one more obstacle to surmount. We have failed, notwithstanding the repeated direct efforts of the State Department, to lock the back door to the greatest interoceanic waterway of history.

Panama's Pacific Vulnerability

BUT eleven hundred miles, by the Admiral's chart, from the Gulf of Panama lie the Galapagos Islands. They, covering the Pacific gateway, are the Achilles heel of the Panama Canal; they constitute the vulnerable back door, wide open after all America's diplomacy to close the front entrance tight.

"The Galapagos Islands—eleven hundred miles away?" you exclaim as you glance at a map of the New World. "That's pretty far off to worry about!"

So it is, if you still look out on the globe with your grandfather's eye to distance. You forget that transportation, the veritable triumph of Western civilization, to all intents and purposes, has reached out into the Pacific and placed this insular key to Panama but a little more than a day from the vital Miraflores and Pedro Miguel Locks themselves. You forget, too, the particularly important fact that man's distances are growing shorter year by year as national destiny more and more takes to the air.

The Galapagos are not part of a comic-opera setting of low-lying, palm-covered sand dunes of the tropics engirdled by coral reefs and pounding seas. Larger than the State of Delaware, the Galapagos Islands comprise five large and ten or more smaller islands. They block off a sea area roughly 200 by 300 miles; they total almost 3,000 square miles of *terra firma*. From the main island of Isabel—100 miles long and 28 miles wide at its maximum extent—down to Santa Maria and Espana, each a few miles in circumference, they stand out in volcanic ruggedness against the sky-line of the equatorial Pacific. The larger islands boast of peaks from 2,000 to 5,000 feet high, some of them still periodically in eruption. The challenging importance of the Galapagos Archipelago rests on the island of Isabel. It covers 414 square miles, almost exactly like an inverted "L," and accounts for one-half of the total area of the group. The military supremacy of this strategic corner of the Pacific lies here, engirdled by the bulwarking mountains which shelter a rendezvous suitable for a great

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fleet. Santa Cruz, the second largest of the Galapagos, is almost 100 square miles in area; San Cristobal and the rest, however, dwindle in size to rocky islets.

In naval parlance, Panama is "covered" by the Galapagos Islands. Potentially, they command all approaches from the Pacific to the Gulf of Panama—the western gateway of the world's greatest short cut of the twentieth century. Just what the proximity of the Galapagos to the Canal Zone means can be seen if one connects a west coast port of Mexico—Mazatlan, say, or Acapulco—with the South American port of Callao. The strategic Pacific islands will just be tipped; this plumb-line of statesmanship puts all to the eastward into a triangular bag, as it were, which tapers sharply toward Panama; the Galapagos guard the head, the way out, the routes of empire leading from the Canal to the open Pacific.

Our Balked American Diplomacy

THIS key to the Pacific gateway of Panama is owned by the South American Republic of Ecuador. The United States has been apprehensive over the possibilities of the situation for more than half a century.

Long before the struggle to control the Panama Canal route itself had come to a head naval officers urged upon Washington the importance of acquiring the Galapagos. In particular, from the Harrison Administration and the negotiations of Secretary of State Blaine in the early 'nineties more or less persistent efforts have been made to bring the islands under the protection of the United States. Ecuador's price first held back this country, and then the public sentiment in the Latin-American Republic blocked later arrangements. We know that during the Ecuadorian administration of Garcia proposals were made to dispose of the group to the United States in 1909. Two years later there were new negotiations between Estrada and the North American Republic. These arrangements of 1911 contemplated the lease of the Galapagos for a term of ninety-nine years, the United States to pay in the neighborhood of $15,000,000 for the privilege of using them as a maneuver base for the American Navy. The plans fell through, for once again public opinion, or what passes for such, would not tolerate any alienation of Ecuador's sovereignty over the strategic group.

Ecuador now is bent upon blocking even alien economic development of the Galapagos. This is evidenced clearly in the experience of a west coast enterprise launched from California in co-operation with Ecuadorians toward the end of the Great War. Sentiment in Ecuador, however, was so adverse to this "American penetration" that the Guayaquil Government forbade the steamship Witasboro to clear the mainland port with the supplies for the Galapagos. It might be added the Gil-Ochsuer proposition contributed its quota to the list of Ecuadorian revolutions. In the midsummer of 1917 the purported sale of the archipelago to the United States or American interests was sedulously circulated. Generals Marillo and Vinces, as patriots, combating the colossus of North America, raised the standard of revolt.

Were it not for the Monroe Doctrine, there is every reason to believe that these key islands of the Pacific would have been snapped up long ago. Intrenched as the French are in the South Pacific—Tahiti, the Marquesas, Tuamotu, New Caledonia—the Galapagos lie directly on the route from Europe, via Panama, to their colonies. Of all the European nations, France has displayed the greatest interest in the possibilities of what was her own de Lesseps's dream outside the British. More than passing interest, therefore, attaches to the fact that in 1909 the publication of the private papers of ex-President Garcia, of Ecuador, showed that there had been proposals for the sale of the islands; that France had been approached as the preferred purchaser. Needless to say, nothing came of the proposition, for the attitude of Washington was far too apparent.

There can be no question but that the United States now has extended the Monroe Doctrine to meet any such possible transfer of sovereignty over the Galapagos. Though the Lodge Resolution, passed by the United States Senate in 1912 to meet the situation threatened by private Japanese interests acquiring the famous Magdalena Bay concession, did not amplify directly the historic declaration of policy, the bearing upon the approaches to the Panama Canal is obvious. The statement that "when any harbor or other place in the American continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control" is a straightforward declaration of paramount interests which estops the sale or

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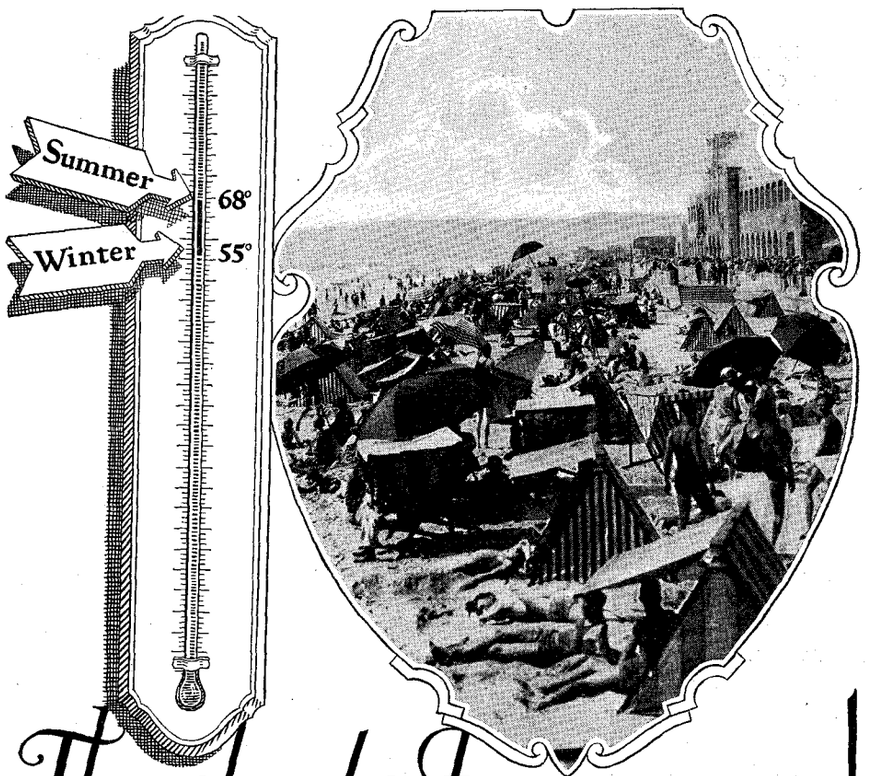
lease of the Galapagos abroad. Not able in the past to acquire the Pacific key to Panama itself, the United States in the future is on record that no other Power shall secure a foothold.

Furthermore, those who dismiss the possibilities of the Galapagos Islands in relation to the Panama Canal have exceedingly short memories. The archipelago is no farther from the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal than the Virgin Islands are from the Atlantic entrance. The latter we finally purchased in sheer self-defense from Denmark at the height of the Great War in order to reinforce the Caribbean approaches. In alien hands, they might have been a fatal weak spot in our command of the Atlantic gateways to the Canal. The Galapagos Islands, however, have a unique value. They were not merely one of a baker's dozen of the groups comprising the West Indies. This Pacific key to Panama stands wholly alone; it is the single-handed guardian, as it were, of Mid-America from the Pacific.

This has even greater import from the future of the Panama Canal when we consider the Galapagos in terms of air power. Aviation is fast approaching the period when transoceanic communication will become a vital factor in national destiny. Just as insular stepping-stones in an earlier day carried world politics forward, so in a to-morrow very close to us this same way station of empire will provide the chain of communications that aviation needs. Particularly is this true on the Pacific, where the vast oceanic wastes are controlled by a few outstanding strategic islands. Hawaii, for instance, came under the control of the United States north of the equator because it really was a crossroads of the Pacific that in any other hands would have stood as a perpetual menace to this country. The Hawaiian Archipelago, however, is almost as far from the mainland of the United States as Europe is from America. Below the equator another focal point in the grand strategy of the Pacific let us into a triangular contest with Germany and Britain at the close of the nineteenth century for the control of the Samoan group. We emerged from that diplomatic struggle with the finest naval base in the South Pacific under the American flag.

The Galapagos, in a rôle larger than that of controlling merely the approaches to Panama, thus are linked up vitally with the far-flung safety of American interests as a whole on the Pacific. There must be a wider realization than merely the occasional recollec-



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tion in Washington that the Galapagos are inseparably bound up with the whole trend of American diplomacy. There can be no useful end served by blinking our eyes to the fact that this key to Panama is in the possession of one of the weakest of the South American republics. Ecuador can neither prevent the wrong use of the archipelago nor maintain it against more direct assault. Ecuador, moreover, is outside the League of Nations. No pledges—no non-aggression—whatever they may be worth, bind Powers likely to challenge the United States and her New World supremacy. This puts America in the same position that Britain occupied in the Old World politics before the war in guarding Egypt and the Suez Canal.

If possessed by alien hands, the Galapagos constitute a threefold menace to the vital interests of the United States. In the first place, the group can serve once more as a base for raiders harrying Pacific trade routes, as did German commerce destroyers during the World War. Second, the islands have all the potentialities of a fleet rendezvous in a battle for the mastery of the Pacific. Third, the archipelago may render Panama momentarily useless. The Galapagos, commanding as they do all egress from our western gateway, can throttle the Canal—whether by a fleet based on the Galapagos challenging our control of the sea by undersea warfare, such as the Germans waged in a war zone which they established about Britain, twice the size of this strategic triangle reaching toward Panama, or as an aviation base in aerial war in the "third dimension."

United States Isolation

All this seems to be predicated on the possibilities of hostilities in the future. In the case of the United States, this may be said to be not far-fetched. We stand aloof from the organized world of nations, pursuing our own way and throwing a diplomatic bulwark around the richest continents of the world tomorrow. Like some titanic upheaval of the forgotten ages which brought the Galapagos into existence as lonely stakes of future empire, the political world may yet shake disastrously. The repercussion, if the trouble is not provoked on the Pacific, may once again reach this ocean of the future.

If it be the part of National wisdom to go it alone, the United States cannot afford to pursue a course which fails to include all elemental safeguards. In dealing with the Galapagos there are four diplomatic possibilities. First, the United States can secure them by outright purchase; but recent efforts in Ecuador go to show that this is no longer likely of achievement. Second, Ecuador might be induced to lease the islands in virtual perpetuity; but this likewise has not been a successful diplomatic move. Third, Ecuador might be induced to permit the United States to use them as a maneuver base for a shorter term of years; here again the prospects have been blocked. There is, however, a fourth way; that is, to reach a joint occupation of the islands of a strictly limited character. Such an arrangement would permit the United States to use the strategic potentialities of the Galapagos exactly as we have done in Cuba. We could establish a naval station similar to that of Guantanamo; but Ecuador would keep her sovereignty intact, maintaining her establishment and securing all the world commercial advantages that might accrue in time of peace.

This would serve every useful purpose without disturbing unduly the political scene. In our Pan-American diplomacy, nowadays this is a very real objective. After all, the thing itself is the realization of a strategic security by the most politic means at hand. In this transient age of world politics, that perhaps is the least National foresight can demand in view of America's interests and her National isolation in the world of nations. It is likely to prove the most that the United States can secure without once again resorting to the forthright diplomacy of President Roosevelt, which in calling into being the Republic of Panama laid the basis for our interests in Galapagos.

Wanted—A Nurse for Mercury

By Herbert Reed

The winter's indoor track meets emphasized once more American weakness when compared with English, Finns, Swedes, Germans, Italians, and others. Again and again this country has been taught the lesson that if it is to score at the distances in the Olympic Games it must make preparations far in advance; but with little result. We are once more right where we started.

There are plenty of reasons for this state of affairs, but the chief one is that there has been no definite program devoted to the popularizing of distance running.

Nor should the victory of Lloyd Hahn, the greatest American miler, over Edvin Wide, the Swedish champion and conqueror of Paavo Nurmi, in a mile race on an eleven-lap indoor track in New York on St. Patrick's Day lull this country into any further fancied security. The Swedish schoolmaster finished only three yards behind the American at the American's favorite distance on the American's favorite track under conditions entirely suited to the "choked down" style now prevalent in the United States. The other American stars were simply nowhere in the race. At the next Olympics there will be no indoor running on board tracks with short straightaways. The stretches will be long, giving the free-striding Europeans every advantage. So much for the recent blazing race just 1/5 second behind the world's indoor track record held by Nurmi and Joie Ray, in the first case after months, and in the second after years of competition on board pathways. Now a word about general conditions.

Track athletics, especially distance running, is the poor man's sport. He needs only his shoes, his cheap running suit, and a place to stretch a leg. Most distance men have no trainers, and must prepare themselves until they can make a reputation. They usually work hard all day, either in shops or at desks, and must perforce use their leisure hours for training. Granted that the pleasures of the radio and the movie are foregone in order to fit one's self for distance racing. What is the reward? A few scattered meets months apart, and a couple of historic events at the standard Marathon distance, with here and there a few "modified Marathons." Unfortunately, these races are scheduled without regard to the stage of training the candidates may be in at the time. They may have to enter a Marathon when they are only prepared for a ten-mile or fifteen-mile run.

It should take two full years of careful preparation on a strict schedule to fit a man for appearance in the Olympic Marathon. If there are no intermediate

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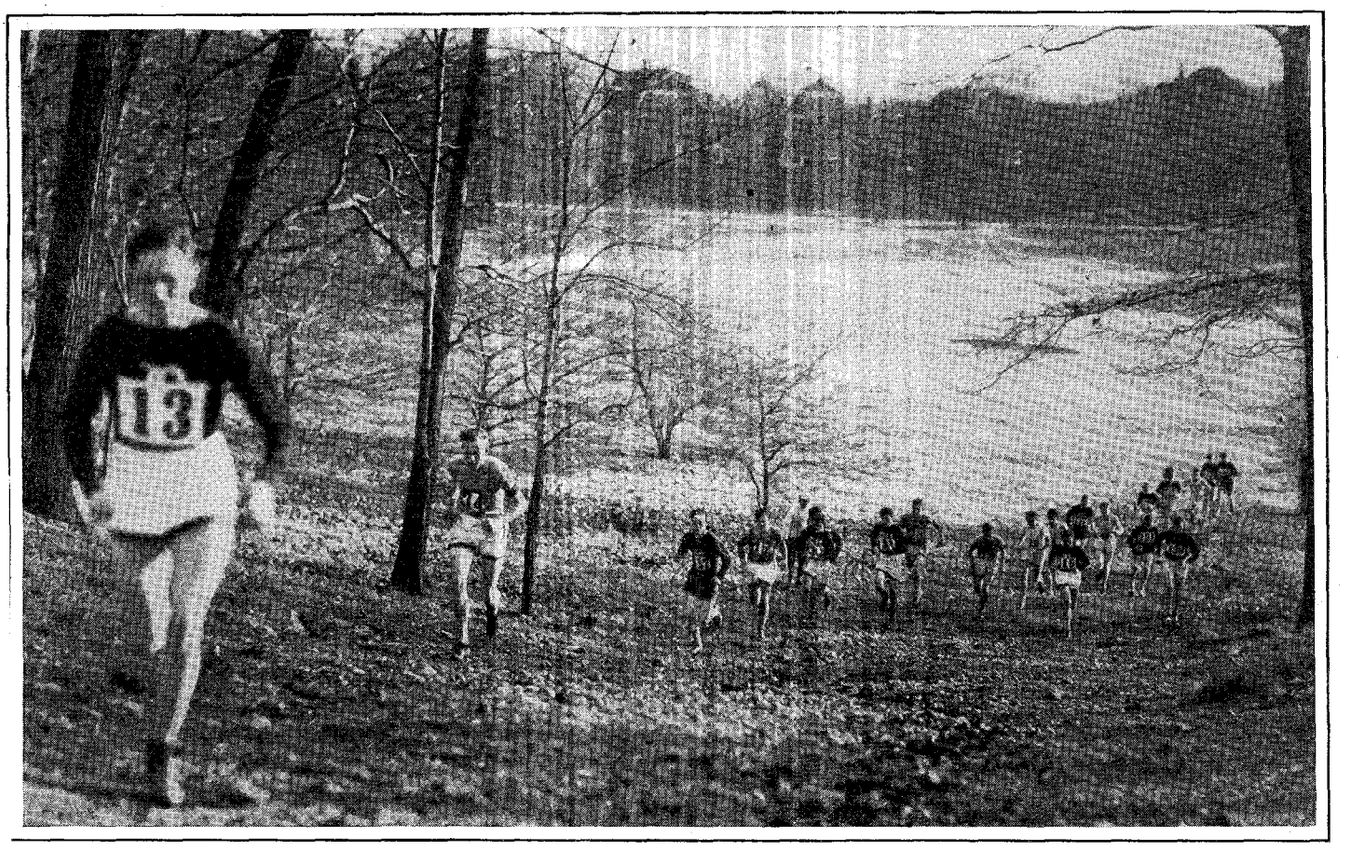

Wide World

A poor man's sport: a cross-country race

races along the way, the preparation is one of sheer drudgery, with only the outside chance that the candidate will finish somewhere in sight of the leaders. A few cups and medals for placing in ten-mile or fifteen-mile races would be a great help. Distance running must be "nursed," and it is the business of the A. A. U. to nurse it.

The Chinese Nationalist Mind

By DIXON MERRITT

THE mind of the Chinese Nationalist is not revealed in the tons of "copy" coming out of the troubled area to American newspapers. Perhaps the correspondents are not to be blamed. Probably the Nationalists in arms, pushing into the north, do not know their own minds. They are not thinking. They are fighting—fighting for what has been thought in years gone and will be thought again in the quiet years ahead (if there are quiet years ahead).

Where, then, is the Chinese Nationalist mind revealed? Why, in two pages of manuscript written by Parkin T. W. Yuen.

And who, you ask, is Parkin T. W. Yuen? The name did not mean anything to me, either. But beneath it, on the slightly yellow envelope that we use in The Outlook office for submitted manuscripts on the round of the editors, my eye caught the address—"Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee."

I know where Cumberland University is. I know something of what it is. I looked, in my boyhood, upon its buildings with awe. They stand, some of them, on a rise of ground at the south edge of town, just to the left of a saffron ribbon which for the better part of a hundred years has borne the charter name of the Cumberland and Stone Rivers Turnpike, but known commonly as the Murfreesboro Pike. And it was on the Murfreesboro Pike, or only a little distance from it, out by Jacob's Hill Church, that I was born and brought up. So I saw those buildings and marveled at them every time I went to town. I saw and knew by sight some of the professors—great old scholars who had given their lives to the school: Dr. Hinds, who rivaled Remsen as a writer of chemistry text-books; Professor Buchanan, who, when he was not biting chalk sticks and expounding trigonometry, was working out the knotty problems for the United States Geodetic Survey; Judge Green, who taught law longer than any other man in America, probably longer than any other man in the world.

But the Law Department was not on the rise of ground to the left of where the Murfreesboro Pike comes into town. It was on West Main Street. The law students, standing along the stone steps of Caruthers Hall or going to or coming from the court-house and other practical places, did not appeal to me as the "Lits" did. They were older, less romantic. They were destined, many of them—more of them than any one could have guessed—to be judges, even justices of the United States Supreme Court, Congressmen, Senators, what not, but their neckties were not as sporty as those of lighter-hearted "Lits." Still, it was there and over those that Judge Green presided as Dean, and it is there that Parkin T. W. Yuen is now a student.

As to why Yuen is there I am not quite sure. Yuen is a Cantonese, son of a teacher in the Middle School of that city. He is an ardent Nationalist. He

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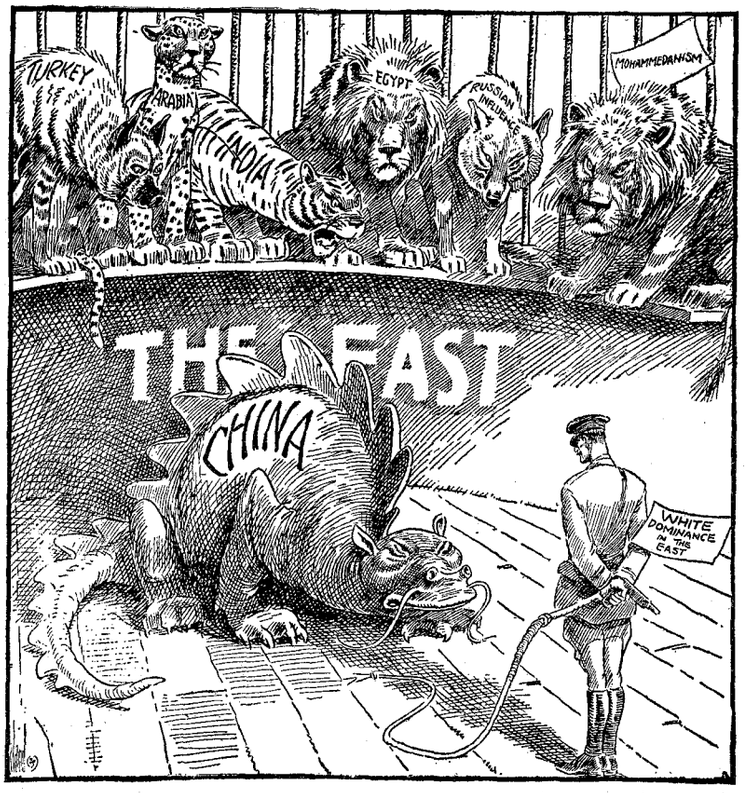

Ireland in the Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch

Is the man with the whip losing influence?

aims to be a diplomat of New China. He is not, as I judge from an article of his printed in a Nashville paper, enthusiastic about having China Christianized.

And yet, after two years at Harvard, he decided that he wanted something different, and went to a University that has been peculiarly a Christian school—an ardent, progressive Christian missions school. It was founded, ninety years ago, as the seat of learning of those Presbyterians, more progressive than their Church, who seceded and founded the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. For nearly three-quarters of a century Cumberland educated the ministers, including the missionaries, of that Church. Finally, when the parent Church wrote into its confession of faith those "heresies" for which the Cumberland Presbyterians had been condemned, the churches came together again and Cumberland University magnanimously merged its Divinity School with Lane Theological Seminary, in Cincinnati, and closed the doors of old Divinity Hall.

There, in that atmosphere, Yuen is preparing himself for the career of a diplomat of the New China that is to emerge, united, from the present struggle. Well, at least, he is where he can think calmly and clearly. His mind is still the mind of the Chinese Nationalist; possibly not of what Nationalist China will be, but of what it meant to be.

Bear in mind the fact that Yuen wrote before the recent killing of a few foreigners. He says:

Some people who know the real China sympathize with the Chinese people, but many others blame the Chinese for being anti-foreign. Are the Chinese people anti-foreign? If so, what is the cause? If we stop and think for a moment, we shall not fail to find out. The movement in China is not anti-foreignism; it is Nationalism and self-struggle for justice. For many decades the foreign nations have forced upon China a long series of unfair and unjust treaties to bind her hand and foot. Under such treaties the foreign nations control her customs tariff, limit her taxation, and secure territorial concessions, extra-territoriality, and many other unfair privileges. Foreigners are exempt from the administration of Chinese law, and establish their own courts on Chinese soil. They want to be taxed or not taxed according to their will.

Foreign war-ships explore China's coasts and rivers, and foreign police patrol Chinese cities. Wherever the foreigners go and whatever they do in China, their Governments send gunboats to back them up. Such are the conditions in China.

It will be stupid to assert that the existing treaties between China and the other nations (Russia, Germany, and Austria excepted) are fair and equal. Do the Chinese people want them? No independent nation would allow them; no self-respecting people would tolerate them. Why blame the Chinese for their protesting against them? Is it not our duty to struggle for fundamental rights, for China's sovereignty and integrity? . . . What would you do if China were your country?

This Nationalist movement is formulated by the powerful Kuomintang or Nationalist Party, and has the support of the young Chinese people and the intellectual elders. There is plenty of evidence of hopefulness that this movement will soon lead to the unification of China, and hence peace in Asia. It marks a new era in Chinese history, like nothing the world has ever seen before. China has been rejuvenized. China is no more an enigma than a youth full of hope, energy, and aspirations. It is wise for the world to recognize the importance and significance of the occasion. The day has come for the foreign nations to change their old-time arrogance and suppressive policy and to adjust their dealings with China. The unequal treaties must go. . . . It is these treaties that caused all the recent trouble. It is not anti-foreignism or Bolshevism.

Having heard Yuen as exponent, hear him now as prophet. He wrote, not only before any foreign lives were lost, but before the American policy, whatever it is, was formulated.

Regarding the so much-accused disorders in China, it is significant to note that thus far not a single foreign life has been lost. This would be impossible in any other country under similar conditions. If the foreign nations are still unreasonable and unjust enough to delay immediate abrogation of those unequal treaties and, instead, send gunboats to China to back them up, things will be turned out worse and worse. We are not afraid of gunboats. We are not going to stop here. We will fight for our national fundamental rights at any cost. Gunboats cannot frighten us, nor can they stop us. Their presence in Chinese waters only serves to arouse more patriotism in every Chinese mind and to fan the fire of hatred. Times have changed. Gunboats and mailed-fist policy would not help.

Hear Yuen now as advocate—is it as diplomat?

There is a New China—the Nationalist Government—ready to deal with all the world. As the United States of America has long been the best friend of China, she should take the lead in this matter. There is no time to lose. With the unequal treaties gone and new ones based upon reciprocity and equality put into force, the two great sister Republics of the Pacific will remain the best friends, as ever.

So may it be. And may Cumberland one day point to Ambassador Parkin T. W. Yuen as among her famous sons. It may be his to inaugurate a new order in diplomacy. He is more outspoken than even incipient diplomats ordinarily are.

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Pleasant Diversions

THE Nineties were pleasant, gay, prudish, and enjoyable. Men could drink more—legally—but women could smoke less. Skirts and bathing-suits were long, but faces were no longer than now. Pessimism and bitterness had not become the proof of intellect; people did not talk of their inhibitions nor listen to radio speeches. The "New Woman" and bloomers were about to destroy the home; to-day the menace is the flapper. Bicycles were making girls unwomanly; to-day the automobile is utterly destroying us all. Prudes were not so rampant as Mr. Culter,[1] for humor's sake, pretends they were. Metal stags on the lawn, croquet, beer saloons—these really antedated the '90's by many decades. They are all depicted delightfully in Mr. Culter's admirable book of social caricature.

In Mr. Herbert's book of light verse, "She-Shanties"[2]—a tongue-twister of a title—he celebrates women-folk of various kinds. In "Banana the Bore" you have only to substitute Washington Square for Mulberry Square in the opening line, and the verses apply to what in America we know as Greenwich Village. In London it is Chelsea.

From "The Gay Nineties," by R. V. Culter. Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.

In the Gay Nineties, when it was humorous to yell "Get a horse!" at the motorist, it was also correct to deride the tennis player as effeminate

From "The Gay Nineties," by R. V. Culter. Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.

The Turkish cosy-corner. The twosing-place of the Gay Nineties.

BANANA THE BORE

In a mews behind Mulberry Square
  Was the party to which I was called;
The men were all covered with hair
  And the women were more or less bald;
With her feet on a spongy divan
  And the rest of herself on the floor
I saw what I thought was a man,
  But in fact was Banana the Bore—

. . . . . .

Her clothes had come over the seas
  From Russia, the Riff or the Rhine,
Her dress was a nightie (Chinese)
  And her shoes of a Spanish design;
She woke and she eyed me askance,
  She hummed an Italian air,
Then sighed that her soul was in France,
  And I wished that her body was there—

[1] The Gay Nineties: A Book of Drawings. By R. V. Culter. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. $2.50.

[2] She-Shanties. By A. P. Herbert. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. $2.

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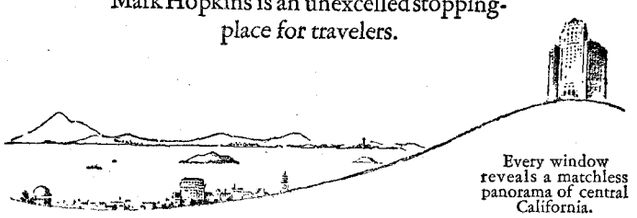

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Banana the Briton could never abide
The land where the British are forced to reside;
Her English remarks you extract with a wrench,
But she constantly flings you expressions in French,
For the language of Shakespeare is useful no more
When it comes to the thoughts of Banana the Bore.

She has published some verse in her time
Which was jolly so far as it went;
It lacked only rhythm and rhyme,
And no one could tell what it meant;
But every intelligent man
Is sure she could write, if she would,
Some verse which would not only scan
But be more or less well understood—

Banana, Banana sits mum as a cat;
They say she is deep, and perhaps it is that,
She hasn't much use for the men of her race,
But dig up a Dago and watch the girl's face!
She doesn't like me, as I've hinted before,
And I can't say I dote on Banana the Bore.

Does anybody happen to be able to pick the original of "Chlo"? (No prize is offered for a correct answer.)

"CHLO"

In Chloe, Lady Portland-Plaice,
You see the regent of the race;
My husband, who has not much brain,
Is in the Cabinet again,
My brothers all are bishops or
Command at least an Army Corps,
My aunts and uncles own the Press—
And I control them, more or less.

Whenever England is at sea
I have the Cabinet to tea;
Prime Ministers look in and hiss,
"What is your view of that or this?"
"Shall Toodles have the Board of Trade?"
"How much should engineers be paid?"
And I reply, "One lump, or two?"
And tell the booby what to do.

I publish every second year
A new account of my career,
For people itch to know the truth
About my short exciting youth;
The papers pay substantial sums
For my impressions of the slums,
While Balham with Belgravia shares
An interest in my love-affairs.

My dinner-parties (which I give
But rarely) are superlative;
I make my husband dine elsewhere,
But everybody else is there—

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Prince, poet, politician, Press
(Provided they have evening dress),
And in that scintillating show
None shines so bright as Countess
Chlo.

Archbishops I shock,
Ambassadors rock
At the tiniest threat of a mot,
While many a peer
Dines out for a year
On a single quotation from Chlo.

To every charitable aim
I gladly give at least my name;
If it will help in any way
I will be photographed all day,
If necessary, take the Chair
And let them photograph me there.
Indeed, when I am dead and gone,
I doubt if England can go on.

And, though now and again
I may suffer from strain,
It's a great satisfaction to know
That Britain would stop
With an audible pop
If an accident happened to Chlo.

And, finally, Mr. Herbert ends with the old toast to the ladies:

UP, GENTLEMEN—THE LADIES!

A Toast

(And a humble offering to after-dinner speakers)

Peace, politicians! pray forbear,
We've slept through six orations;
Let Beauty's health be now our care,
And hang the health of nations!
If you have sweetheart, wife or niece,
Then charge a glass (or two) apiece,
And every man stand up who can—
Up, Gentlemen—the Ladies!

Though in these murky modern days,
When Youth knows what is what,
Sir,
When Oxford struts about in stays
And Lady Dash does not, Sir,
Boys will be girls and women men—
And who can swear to cock or hen?—
Still, one may say in a general way,
Up, Gentlemen—the Ladies!

Now powder decks Sir Galahad
And smoke surrounds Elaine, Sir,
And nobody is good or bad
But psychic or insane, Sir,
And skirts are brief and trousers bold,
And Youth is sadly young, we're told;
But that's a tale that's very old—
So, Gentlemen—the Ladies!

In every club I hear it said—
I have it from a Dean, Sir—
That England, if not wholly dead,
Is not what she has been, Sir.
I am not much concerned, because
It's my belief she never was.
And now, I think, it's time to drink—
Up, Gentlemen—the Ladies!

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—Boston Transcript

"One reads her book, deeply stirred not only by its contesting and inter-related figures, but stirred too by the pleasure of an art, acutely realized."
—Philadelphia Ledger

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Fiction

THE MAD LOVER. By Richard Connell. Minton, Balch & Co., New York. $2.

Mr. Connell's technique is so prodigious that he can afford to play with it, showing the same contemptuous ease as a piano virtuoso asked to run through the C major scale. His last collection of thirteen short stories set out to prove that he could write thirteen different varieties of that profitable type of fiction, with plots as trite and worn as themselves, and yet make them amusing and interesting. Now he has evidently said to himself: "Go to; I shall write my first novel about a rich young waster of good heritage and instincts who works out his own reformation"—and, presto! it is done, competently and amusingly. It is almost discouragingly facile, and could be dismissed as such if it were not for the genuine feeling which Mr. Connell has put into his Irish chapters. For Gerald Shannon went back to Tralee, the Irish town which his father had left in his boyhood to become an architect, and, aided by the adventitious help of (evidently) the Prince of Wales, becomes a successful retailer of sweaters knitted by contented inhabitants of the hitherto shiftless village. An original touch that!

LUCKY NUMBERS. By Montague Glass. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York. $2.

That section of Mr. Glass's reading public who have never cared overmuch for the involved business deals of Potash and Perlmutter will find real enjoyment in this collection of seven short stories, only one of which, the first, has to do with that famous pair. His musical impresarios and movie directors are not only as genuinely amusing, but are even more shrewdly observed. Mr. Glass is a humorist who occasionally displays the creative touch of a novelist. We adduce in evidence Madame Spirinova, who always carried into real life the appropriate attitudes with which a long and checkered operatic career had familiarized her, and Rosenthal, the moving-picture producer. As his father once remarked to the latter, "The only time somebody gave you an argument was when your casting director said, 'Well, yes, Mr. Rosenthal,' instead of simply 'Yes,' y'understand, and even then, Rafie, you terrorized the feller into taking back the 'Well.'"

Biography

WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN: The Last of the Kaisers. By Emil Ludwig. Translated from the German by Ethel Colburn Mayne. With 29 Illustrations. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $5.

No other writer has drawn so telling and, on the whole, so convincing a portrait of the ex-Kaiser as this one. The material used is from the subject himself, or from his intimates and retainers, or from impersonal official documents, and no critic or adversary has been permitted to testify. Wilhelm is treated as a mentally gifted man inspired with the best intentions, but one who, from his accession to the throne, was fated to be surrounded with lackeys and flatterers, and who thus was never to hear the truth spoken. As a consequence, all the unhappy traits of his character were fostered, and he became an overweening autocrat. Even the victory of the will which he won as a prince—the patient overcoming of the disability of a useless left arm to the extent that he became a superb horseman—aided in his undoing; for it was the prelude to innumerable parades, processions, and army maneuvers that excited his vainglory and enhanced his absolutism.

The stern conditions of his boyhood and young manhood, due in large part to the constant distrust in which he was held by his father and his mother, are strongly presented—too strongly, in fact, since the author has drawn a picture of the Empress Frederick which in at least one particular, probably in some others, is grossly false. The American publishers have made handsome amends in the matter of the charge against her relating to the employment of Sir Morell Mackenzie by appending the full explanation given some months ago by Sir Rennell Rodd. Whatever blame, if any, attaches to the action and its sequels, goes to Bismarck, and not to the Empress Frederick.

For all the repressions of his youth, Wilhelm was undisciplined. He became instantly the autocrat on his accession, and he gave free reign to his impulses. No circumstance was too trivial for his interference, and no vital question was ever decided without his sanction. His moods were shifting, he loved change, by quick turns in interest and activity he "was incessantly eluding his deficiencies." His manners were boisterous; to friends, guests, and intimates he was often unbelievably rude, and because no one dared complain he was never made to see himself in a true light. Duplicity marked his relations with other states; as for England and Russia, he alternately, according to his mood, betrayed one to the other. As his absolutism increased, so did his sense of partnership with the Almighty. Perhaps a madder egotist in high place has not been pictured.

This book will hold the absorbed attention of every reader until it is finished, and it will often be re-read. It is certain, though of course it will be severely attacked, to take and hold high rank in the literature of biographical interpretation.

Religion

THE CITY OF PERFECTION. By Thomas L. Masson. The Century Company, New York. $2.50.

This is hardly one of the clearest of books, but the reader who will open it and plunge in at random may well meet something that will prove of help. As it is a third volume by Tom Masson on spiritual subjects, following "That Silver Lining" and "Why I Am a Spiritual Vagabond," we take it that such writing *finds* a considerable number of people. We might wish that a writer of Mr. Masson's attainments and abilities had pruned the floridity of his reading list and acquired its discipline. But we must not be too hard. The book is earnest and, we think, sincere in its desire to help those who through difficulty or sorrow need to see beyond the material to their real selves and to God.

History

THE EARLIEST TIMES. By Fr. Funck-Brentano. Translated from the French by E. F. Buckley. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $3.50.

This latest addition to the series of volumes under the general title of "The National History of France" is a brilliant piece of work. The earliest times of the people inhabiting French soil are brought amazingly close to us by the vivacity and vividness of the depiction. From the days of the cave-dwellers—as well as scientific speculation can restore that era—the history of these peoples is traced to the beginnings of the historic period, and then on to the ascension of Hugh Capet. The work is scholarly, in the sense that it is the fruit of the widest research, but its manner is anything but academic. There is a colorful, dramatic, and absorbingly interesting chronicle to tell, and the author tells it rather as a story than as history. It is history treated to reach the largest possible circle of readers; but if among its readers some may discover that they would rather peruse a work written in a manner more austere they may take their pick from among the scores of volumes drawn upon for this work and gratefully cited by the author as references.

War Books

THE GREAT CRUSADE: A Narrative of the World War. By Major-General Joseph T. Dickman. With Maps and Illustrations and a Foreword by General John J. Pershing. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.50.

General Dickman tells simply and interestingly the part taken by himself and his troops in the Great War. From the stopping of the German advance at the bridges of Château-Thierry the record runs to the second battle of the Marne, the smashing of the St. Mihiel salient, the drive through the Meuse-Argonne region, the victorious end at Sedan, and the peaceful occupation of the Rhineland. The greatest feat of arms ever performed by an American army, says the author, was the battle of November 1–2, in front of Sedan, and the most wonderful thing in the war was the discipline and good conduct of the American soldier.

Miscellaneous

THE BABBITT WARREN. By C. E. M. Joad. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.50.

This diatribe against the United States and all its works seems to have been evolved by Mr. Joad out of a singularly fertile inner consciousness and the "Americana" section of the "American Mercury." It might be devastating if it were not so abysmally silly. Damaging juxtaposition might be made of a statement in the author's prefatory note: "The author has not had the privilege of visiting the United States, and has no means, therefore, of judging of the accuracy of these reports," and another later in the book, which runs: "The avowed existence of a phase of his subject with regard to which he is completely ignorant should produce two good results—modesty in the writer and mystery in the reader." Only the second end has been achieved, but that most thoroughly. The chief mystery is that Harper & Brothers ever thought the book worth publishing, unless as an unusually perfect specimen of international bad manners. Let Mr. Joad believe, if he lists, that J. Gordon Coogler is the "one famous Southern poet," and that American women carry in their hats cages containing live canaries. Who cares?

Books Received

MODERN GREAT AMERICANS. By Frederick H. Law. The Century Company, New York. $2.

CREATIVE PERSONALITY. By Ralph Tyler Flewelling. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

A SMALL STOCKHOLDER. By John T. Broderick. Robson & Adee, Schenectady. $2.

VITAL MODIFICATIONS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT. By Granville Ross Pike. The Stratford Company, Boston. $1.50.

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC FINANCE. By Carl C. Plehn. The Macmillan Company, New York.

CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND HEALTH CENTERS. By Michael M. Davis, Ph.D. Harper & Brothers, New York. $5.

RURAL SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION. By Julian E. Butterworth. The Macmillan Company, New York.

RICHARD GREEN MOULTON. By W. Fiddian Moulton. The Macmillan Company, New York.

PRAYERS FOR CHILDREN. Compiled by the Sunday School Committee of the House of Churchwomen, Diocese of California. The Morehouse Publishing Company, Milwaukee.

THE HOME RADIO UP TO DATE. By A. Hyatt Verrill. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.

LEADERSHIP. By William Colby Rucker. The Macmillan Company, New York.

THE VALUE OF THRIFT. By Edmund Dane. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 90c.

ASPECTS OF MEXICAN CIVILIZATION. By Jose Vasconcelos and Manuel Gamio. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. $2.

SOME MEXICAN PROBLEMS. By Moises Saenz and Herbert I. Priestley. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. $2.

TRAVEL IN EUROPE MADE EASY. By Georgia Grant Chester. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.50.

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By the Way

JUST how old is a man when he is old enough to know better?

The lazy boy came in, mopping his face furiously.

"There," said his father, proudly, "I always said you'd learn to work some time. Here's a dollar for you. Now tell your old dad what you've been doing."

The boy grinned as he pocketed the dollar. "I ran all the way home from grandpa's because he said if he could catch me he was going to make me weed the garden."

A friend of Joe Jackson, the pantomimist, writes us that Mr. Jackson recently risked his life in a very ticklish rescue of a little girl who was about to be crushed beneath a huge motor truck. In accomplishing the thrilling rescue he fell and snapped off three of his teeth at the roots. For weeks he has been unable to gather up enough courage to visit a dentist to have the roots extracted.

Probably the most complete definition of diplomacy was given by a little boy in an English class: "It's the thing that gets you in trouble," he said, "when a boy bigger than you has told something that isn't so and you tell him so without using it."

Shoe salesman: "What size do you take, madam?"

Customer: "Well, fives are my size, but five and a half are so comfortable that I wear sixes."

Two autoists recently met in an alley too narrow to permit them to pass each other. One of the autoists rose from his seat and shouted in an angry voice, "I never back up for any blankety-blank fool."

The other driver quietly put his car in reverse, backed out, and replied: "That's all right. I always do."

George Olsen and his orchestra have just been guaranteed $50,000 a year by the National Broadcast Company for booking engagements at private parties, etc. Mr. Olsen receives $2,500 weekly from the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company for a single hour on the radio each week. Added to this he receives $4,000 weekly for his motion-picture-house engagements and untold sums for his Victor record royalties. If this seems to be a lot of money, remember that Paul Whiteman doubles it all the way through.

As to foolish questioners, there is the story of a man who had a scar on his forehead. When asked how he got it, he said that he bit himself. "And how could you bite yourself on your forehead?" somebody asked him. "Well," he replied, "I stood on a chair."

"It is reasonably safe to assume that the greatest dignity with which the cinema has been vested is the dignity of Palm Beach," comments the "New Yorker." "There, where palmettos and social security are deeply rooted, the motion-picture theater, we learn, is controlled by box-holders—each box costing one thousand dollars a year. By thus reproducing the Metropolitan House atmosphere at a Harold Lloyd comedy, the latter-day four hundred are able to reap a strange, twofold pleasure—the joy of being looked at in public, *plus* a real appreciation of the show."

Tokyo is credited with eating 2,200,000,000 eggs per annum. Most of them come from China.

From the Dartmouth "Jack o' Lantern:"

"Bill's nowhere near as big a fool as he was."

"Has he reformed?"

"No. He's dieting."

From the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle:"

Grandpa, in a speedy car,
Pushed the throttle down too far;
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
Music by the G. A. R.

This delightful little romance of Sir Esme Howard and the bellboy is related by the "New Yorker." Sir Esme quite enjoys telling how he walked briskly into the foyer of the magnificent Mayflower Hotel and stopped for a moment to speak with one of the bright-buttoned servitors in the lobby. After he walked on, an assistant manager, who had noted the incident, went over to the boy and said: "What did the Ambassador want?"

"I don't know," replied the bell-hop. "He couldn't speak English."

The newest wrinkle in illicit booze selling in New York is the shoe-repair shop where one enters a private booth while repairs are being made. It is said that folks also get "heeled" and "soled" in some of these establishments.

Answers to the "Ask me another" questions? Oh, no, only nuggets of knowledge gathered here and there from quiz papers of some original thinkers of the high school. Can you wonder that teachers turn gray prematurely?

While Macduff was in England, Macbeth murdered his wife, his children, and all of his chickens.

Too much ambition and not enough will power together with hard luck on top of being a liar and a henpecked husband were some of the reasons of the downfalling of Macbeth.

Shakespeare's first employment in London was holding the horses of theater-going people who had not their own chauffeur.

Shakespeare's life was not without hardship..

A. He was born in 1564.

B. He married Anne Hathaway at eighteen years of age.

C. He died in 1616.

The Knight must be in love with one lady and as many more as he could get.

Henry Esmond showed great will power when he was told he was the rightful air to the thrown.

A ballad is a small ticket used on election day.

Alliteration is the reputation of a word.

The Greeks have immoral Gods of everything.

Pharoah is a large, head-like figure often located on the desert of Egypt.

The Renaissance was a written statement made in the middle ages.

One pupil sums it up thus:

"English has learned me to write correctly and fast."

We are told that the speeding up of transportation on our railroads has reduced the interest charges against commodities in transit by about $40,000,000 a year. It certainly does pay to handle matters scientifically. Just one cent a ton variation in the handling costs in transportation alone amounts to $32,000,000 a year for the United States.

Answer to last week's anagram: "Stare," "tears," "rates," "tares," "aster."

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COUNTESS MARTHA LAMBERG, Schloss Kaps, Kitzbühel, Austria, receives guests in old castle in the Tyrolese Mountains. Modern comfort. Particulars, 7,425, Outlook, or direct.

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Cables: Florenotel, London

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The Montowese

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Cultured Family living on a ranch in **Saskatchewan, Canada,** would take two boys between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two as boarders for the summer. References exchanged. For further information address Bar Nine Ranch, Idylwild P.O., Sask., Canada.

WANTED A few refined people to share my pleasant country village home. Season May 28 to Oct. 15. Mrs. Emma F. Bartlett, Walpole, N. H.

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Special Real Estate Announcements

The issue of May 18 will also contain a Special Real Estate Section particularly adapted for announcements for SALE or RENTAL of PROPERTY

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Vicinity of Stockbridge and Lenox, Mass., 900 acres in lower Berkshire Hills, in New York State. High, well-timbered hills, pine, maple, hemlock, hickory, etc. 350 acres good tillable land. Orchards of apples, plums, cherries, pears, variety of berries.

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GAME

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There is excellent rolling country for sporty 9-hole golf course and good space for polo field. The seclusion yet accessibility and natural advantages make this estate unusually desirable, and the large acreage offers unlimited development. This could be made one of the most complete and beautiful country estates in America, adaptable for summer and winter sports—hunting and fishing within the estate's own boundaries. This property could be developed into a sports or country club or unusually exclusive resort. Price 175,000. Address

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Cottages to Rent Walter H. Wing Pocasset (Cape Cod); S. M. Young, E. Harwich (Cape Cod); A. H. Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H. (Winnisaukee Lake); John L. Dame, Newport, N. H.; E. W. Messer, New London, N. H. (Sunapee Lake). Catalogs mailed.

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in most desirable section of Berlin, Germany. Reception hall, library, parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, bath, 3 toilets, kitchen, and maid's room. Equipped with every convenience, near subway, street cars, and omnibus lines, 15-25 minutes from center city. Suitable for professor or those wishing to study and same time enjoy benefits of comfortable home with American cooking by refined American woman as housekeeper or secretarial work if desired. 7,275, Outlook.

Italy

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Villa to rent, owned and built by Americans, reproduction 16th Century Italian country house, furnished throughout antique furniture collected during years of residence in Italy. House on hillside overlooking Mediterranean, in beautiful shady terraced gardens; absolutely private and quiet. Incomparable views. Large, cool rooms, tiled floors, stone terrace, dining loggia, sleeping loggia (above); salon, dining-room, library, five master's bedrooms (2 double beds), 3 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, electricity, gas, modern sanitation. 5 minutes' walk village, 10 minutes' sandy beach (bathing also from rocks). Alassio ranks with Lido and Viareggio as popular Italian bathing resort. English tennis club, seven courts. Motoring center, 3 hours Genoa. To be rented July, August, September, with linen, silver, and services three Italian maids (one speaking English and German) and gardener. $700 three months, $500 two. Photographs and information Outlook Travel Bureau, or 7,013, Outlook.

Canada

THE PINES GRAFTON, Ontario, Canada
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Milford, Conn. Attractive country home near concrete State road, facing golf course and river. 5 minutes north of Milford. 11-room house, unfurnished or partly furnished, 2 baths, all conveniences. Garage, gardens, tennis court, spacious lawns, shade trees. 7,443, Outlook.

Connecticut

RARE OPPORTUNITY
to Secure Beautiful Home
MYSTIC, CONN.
FOR SALE, fine Colonial house adapted for all-year residence or for summer occupancy, equipped with most modern heating, lighting, wonderful private water supply, perfect drainage. Eight family sleeping-rooms, four servants' rooms, beautiful French walnut finish in halls and living rooms, fine hardwood floors, seven toilets, bathrooms on each floor, delightful sun-parlor, kitchen, laundry, and servants' quarters commodious and convenient. House in perfect repair throughout and ready for immediate use. It is beautifully furnished, but can be purchased with or without furniture as desired. It contains an Otis elevator for passengers or household effects. This beautiful, stately house, formerly the home of Capt. Elihu Spicer, is situated on high ground, overlooking Mystic, Connecticut, one-half mile from business center and three-fourths mile from railroad station. The State cement trunk road passes within six hundred feet. The house lot, which contains two acres, is most attractively situated, quiet and retired, but easily accessible by automobile, train, and electric-car line. Any part of eight acres additional can be included. Mystic, with population of 5,000, is delightfully located on Long Island Sound shore, on main line of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., midway between New York and Boston, offering fine facilities for boating and bathing and a beautiful country in which to drive. For the purpose of settling an estate, this splendid property will be sold at a most attractive price. For fuller information and photographs address
A. P. ANDERSON, Noank, Conn.

TO RENT NEW CANAAN, CONN.
for 3 months, about June 20-Sept. 20, 9-room house, furnished; well-shaded lawns, garden, garage; exceptionally cool location, one mile from village. No agents. Address
P. O. Box 14, New Canaan, Conn.

Shore Cottage, Furnished In a Grove
6 large rooms, bath, fireplace. Midway between New Haven and New London, country club, golf, tennis. Good roads, right of way to beach, 200 feet from water. Running water, sewer, electric light. Christian neighborhood. Rent for July and August, $500. Write Miss LUCY J. ATWATER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Redding, Conn. COLONIAL HOUSE, reconditioned. 9 rooms—2 master baths, maid's room and bath, 4 fireplaces, electric lights; 2-car garage, large barn, poultry house; brook, water pool, gardens, shrubbery, fruit, 9 acres, extended view, delightful neighborhood. 50 miles New York, 3 miles station, just off the state road. Price $35,000, terms arranged. J. C. Driscoll, Redding Road, Georgetown, Conn.

TO RENT—SALISBURY, Conn.
Eight-room furnished house. Bath each floor. On beautiful shaded street. Three-minute walk to inn, garage, and post office.
P. O. Box 215, Salisbury, Conn.

I Will Sell My Home
in this beautiful hill country. Eleven-room house, in a retired, restful place. Visitors are charmed with the view and fruits. Write for particulars and secure this bargain early. Don't delay. Chas. E. Kellogg, Stafford Springs, Conn.

DO YOU WISH TO OWN A PLACE IN CONNECTICUT
on the shore of Long Island Sound, within easy commuting distance (less than one hour) of New York, where there is a private bathing beach and clean water to bathe in; where there is a safe harbor for your boat, and where you will enjoy knowing your neighbors; a place near schools and churches, with good roads and town improvements? If you do, write or phone
REED G. HAVILAND, South Norwalk, Conn.

ROOMS and Board at Small Inn. Cottage for rent, connected with inn. Also two studio apartments. Meals furnished at main house. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 110 Washington, Conn.

SALE, Charming Estate, a gentleman's farm; old colonial house, furnished, many antiques. Bathing, fishing. Send for photo circular. A.M. Lawson, Woodbury, Ct.

FOR RENT—Northwestern Connecticut, 9-room cottage, furnished or unfurnished, summer or all year. Modern equipment. Good elevation, 700 feet from large lake. References given and required. 6,947, Outlook.

Florida

$25.00 PER ACRE
Buys Forty Thousand Acres of Real Farm Land Near Miami, Florida
This is a wonderful tract of fertile marl soil, located in a section that is termed below the frost belt and has approximately eighteen miles of water frontage. As a colonization proposition, it has unlimited possibilities, and it is equally as good as an investment.

I have been actively engaged in the real estate business in Florida since nineteen hundred and in Miami for nearly fourteen years, and can refer to any bank in Miami and numerous clients of prominence.

This tract must be sold as a whole or in two equal parts, and I believe I can produce positive proof that it is an exceptional buy.

The entire property is free and clear of any and all encumbrance, and I am in a position to name attractive terms to an acceptable purchaser. For particulars write
WILLIAM I. PHILLIPS, Realtor
28 North Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida

Maine

CHARMING MAINE SUMMER HOME FOR SALE
At a figure surprisingly low in order to close an estate.
Delightfully situated on a point of land on the eastern side of Penobscot Bay, with a magnificent view of the many islands in the lower bay and the Camden Mountains. 40 miles by motor from Bangor and 14 hours by boat and motor from Boston.
10-room Colonial house, partially furnished. Barn, eighty-five acres of land, a shore frontage of ¾ of a mile, including a magnificent bathing beach.
This property offers a fine opportunity to subdivide into generous building lots with beach fronts. For further particulars address
James N. Jones, 56 Norfolk Rd., Arlington, Mass.

For Sale—100-Acre Farm
On east bank of navigable river, west boundary beautiful pond. Two large houses, one small one. Three barns, two henhouses. Ideal spot for year-round homes. For details write EMMA E. JONES, 50 Bangor St., Augusta, Me.

For Rent At Fortune Rocks, Biddeford, Me.
2 modern cottages, beautifully situated, facing ocean. Fully equipped for modern housekeeping, electric light, city water, garage. Also small furnished camp for 3.
Miss Esther W. Smith, Andover, Mass.

Biddeford Pool, Me. To rent for season of 1927, furnished cottage. 11 rooms, broad piazza, all modern improvements, pleasantly situated, fine view of ocean, near golf links and tennis courts. Mrs. ALICE CRAIG ELLIOTT, 321 Pool Road, Biddeford, Maine.

For Lease For Sale
Woodclyffe, the most sightly spot in the beautiful town of Camden. Magnificent view of Penobscot Bay, its islands and mountains; 15 acres of woods and walks. 4 baths, hot and cold running water in each chamber, electricity, 4-car garage. 10 min. from country club. Excellent boat and rail service. On Atlantic Highway, Route 1. For information, plans, L.E. WARDWELL, Belfast Rd., Camden, Me.

CAMDEN, MAINE
FOR RENT for season 1927, completely furnished house, situated on top of hill; fine view, attractive grounds, flowers, garden, and garage. House has living-room, library, dining-room, pantry, kitchen, and laundry, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' bedrooms and bath. Apply WILLIAM LORD SEXTON, Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

Camden, Me. Cottages for rent. Lake camps and more expensive cottages. Write for particulars and photographs. George E. Allen, Camden, Me.

CAMDEN, Me. Seashore and mountains combined. For rent, fully furnished, several cottages, $500 up. Plans and full description. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

NEW MEADOWS, CASCO BAY, MAINE
Furnished cottage of 7 rooms, well elevated, 10-foot piazza on south; woodshed, cellar, garage; sea water immediately south and on west; ideal boating and canoeing; a delightful spot for quiet and rest. Rent for season $250. 7,193, Outlook.

For other Classified Advertisements see the three following pages

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Special Real Estate Announcements

Maine

"POLE ISLAND"
Casco Bay, Me.

With residence and guest cottage; all improvements, fully furnished. Island ¾ mile long, ⅛ mile wide. Will be sold to settle estate at fraction of cost. Address

W. J. LOCKWOOD
18 West 34th St., New York City
Phone Penna. 6590

FOR RENT OR SALE
CHRISTMAS COVE, MAINE
Furnished cottage, 10 rooms, on Maine coast; acre and half; beautiful spruce woods; all shore frontage looking out to sea. Exceptional location. Owner, Mrs. JOHN C. BRIDGMAN. Apply ELLIOT P. BREWER, South Bristol, Me.

For Rent, Christmas Cove, Me. $375. 10-room summer cottage, facing ocean. Electric lights, hot and cold water. Wide porches. Open fireplace. For information address **E. P. BREWER, Christmas Cove, Me.**

Summer Cottage
Christmas Cove, Maine

Tastefully furnished; dry, airy; spruce woods, sea; six rooms, fireplace, piano, electricity; one-car garage. $350 season. JOHN H. STRONG, 4 Larchmont Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.

For Sale, Christmas Cove, Me. Nine-room cottage, fully furnished, facing ocean. 1½ acres, shore frontage; electric light and engine. E. Arrowsmith, 170 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR RENT—East Sullivan, Me. *on shore opposite* Bar Harbor, with full view of Mt. Desert, fully furnished brick cottage. (5) five bedrooms, bathroom, large living-room, electricity throughout; accommodations for two cars; large flower and vegetable gardens ready planted, orchard; 300 feet shore frontage, blueberry pasture, 50 acres. On main State road from Bangor to Provinces. Golf and swimming pool available. $750 per season. 7,265, Outlook.

Cape Porpoise, Kennebunkport, Me. 8-room cottage, all modern conveniences. Screened porch, garage, boathouse. Excellent *boating and fishing*. Beach bathing near by. Rent for season $300. Also a large cottage all modern conveniences—$500. **G.S.P., 14 Winslow Rd., Belmont, Mass.**

MAINE COAST
Ideal location for summer estate; beautifully wooded section; on historical Pemaquid Point looking boldly off to sea; good roads, harbor, beach, club-house, golf course near. Refined community; camps and locations for sale; for particulars write R. O. FILES, Fairfield, Me.

SMALL HOTEL or RESIDENCE Sale or Lease
Finest resort coast of Maine. Thoroughly overhauled, hardwood, bath, fireplace, garage for 12 cars with 8 unfurnished rooms above. ONLY HOTEL IN PLACE. With 4 acres land. 20 miles from Portland, 9 miles from Brunswick, Me. Would make nice private residence or camp. Sell cheap. Apply to T. F. MOREAU, Lewiston, Me.

Rent or Sale ON LINEKIN BAY
50 miles east of Portland. 2 furnished cottages, 6 acres, boathouse. Fireplaces, town water, electricity. (A) 7 rooms, bath, $350 season. (B) 6 rooms, no bath, large porch, secluded in woods, $200 season. Photos. **G. M. LOWDEN, 4018 155th St., Flushing, N. Y.**

For Sale "Quiet Acres," N. Anson, Me. Attractive old house, barns, etc. (good repair). Main road, high land, unusual trees, 30 acres, river, near lakes and hunting camps. Water in house, furnace, furnished, electricity available. Rent for summer. ELIZABETH P. MOORE, West Chester, Pa.

For Sale, OGUNQUIT, ME. Furnished cottage, 9 rooms, 1 bath, running water, 2 studios, 2 porches, 1½ acres, with 123 ft. street front facing ocean. S. M. KETCHAM, 1010 Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

Pemaquid Harbor, Me. To Let
Among the pines, on the ocean. Six-room bungalow. Fireplace, bathroom. J. B. Fielding, 10 Wade St., Brighton, Mass.

Maine

Pemaquid Harbor Maine Coast Furnished cottages for rent, 2 to 9 rooms, $75 to $350 season. *E. WHITEHOUSE, 251 W. 72d St., care Jewett, N. Y. C.*

To Rent, Pemaquid Harbor, Me. Furnished 8-room house with bath. Garage attached. Excellent view of ocean. Bathing beach, 2 acres land. Photos. Apply to WESLEY MAHAN.

MAINE COTTAGE
On Lake Pennessawassee. One mile from Norway, 12 miles from Poland Springs. 100 feet lake front. ½ acre plot. 4 large rooms; fireplace; screened porch. Water piped from spring. Furniture and rowboat included. Price $2,500. W. J. LOCKWOOD, 18 West 34th St., New York City. PENna 6590.

SEASHORE AND COUNTRY ESTATES
in the Penobscot Bay valley of Maine. Comfortably furnished farm or cottage. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Me.

MAINE COAST FARM, 40 acres; 1,300 feet shore frontage; woods of pine, oak, and birch; 9-room house, 2 fireplaces; *barn, henhouses*; fine water supply. $3,800. MAINE LAKES & COAST CO., Portland, Maine.

READFIELD, ME. ON LAKE MARANACOOK, Country home, 10 rooms, wonderful view, $300. Bungalow, large living-room, fireplace, $200. Prices include wood, ice, boat, canoe, tennis, golf 8 miles, fishing, tiled spring. Photos. JAS. E. HARVEY, 27 Court St., Augusta, Me.

Rockland Breakwater, Me.
FOR SALE OR RENT, near Samoset Hotel, desirable summer cottage. 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; garage. J. K. Smith, 115 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale or To Rent On Sebec Lake, Me.
Large cottage, small cabin, tennis court. Good bathing. Splendid fishing. **H. M. Balcom, 1193 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.**

SORRENTO, Maine—For Rent
Modern cottage, quaint colonial type. 8 rooms, 2 baths, 4 fireplaces. Rent for season $450. Golf, tennis, swimming, sailing. Apply to Mrs. L. E. ROWE, 281 Benefit St., Providence, R. I.

To Rent At the seashore, furnished house. Seven rooms, convenient and comfortable. $250 for July and August. Mrs. V. A. Packard, Southport, Me.

TO RENT Southwest Harbor, Me.
8-room, new cottage, furnished, all modern improvements, bath and electric lights. Good view of harbor, close to water. $500 for season. Andrew E. Parker, Southwest Harbor, Me.

TO RENT Two Furnished Cottages at Squirrel Island, Me. Both have sea view, modest rental and electric lights. One has bath and open fireplace. Inquire of **F. J. C. LITTLE, Augusta, Me.**

TO RENT or FOR SALE 7-Room Cottage
Squirrel Island, Me. Furnished, with modern improvements. Central location, with fine view. Mrs. Ira H. Randall, Augusta, Me.

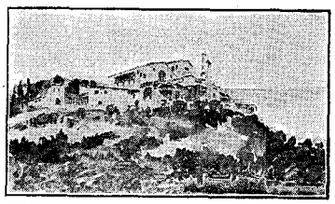
Massachusetts

FOR SALE
Pleasant Substantial Colonial Farmhouse
built in 1800, in Pelham Hills, 4 miles from Amherst, with 31 acres, half woodland; fine soil, garden, fruit, including blueberries; delightful climate; poultry houses, good well water in house. Suitable for quiet summer home or camp. **Williams, McCloud & Co., Amherst, Mass.**

Amherst Rare opportunity in beautiful college town. **16-room modern home,** with apple orchard and view of 60 miles of Berkshire Mountains. 4 baths, running water in bedrooms, gas and electricity. 3-car heated garage. Attractive price, to settle estate. **G. B. BURNETT, Amherst, Mass.**

TO RENT
BUZZARDS BAY
Wareham
SUMMER HOME. 10 rooms and double garage. Completely furnished, including piano. Very desirable. $850. **H. E. FERNALD, 58 Chardon St., Boston, Mass.**

Massachusetts



The Hidden Beach Club
On Buzzards Bay, at West Falmouth, Cape Cod
offers opportunity to rent a furnished bungalow with use of community club-house and dining-room, bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, and other sports for limited membership of desirable families.
Secretary, Hidden Beach Club, 77 River St., Boston, Mass.

CAPE COD
A few very desirable cottages for rent at **Craigville** and **Centerville,** where seashore and pine woods meet. Season rentals, $400 to $1,500. Communicate with Herbert L. Stone, 146 Orchard St., *Bloomfield*, N. J.

CAPE COD Longnook Beach Old Truro
Furnished cottages, $250 to $495 for season. Private colony, ocean front, electric lights, baths, fireplaces, screened porches. Mrs. L. C. Greenleaf, 6 Upland Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

CAPE COD Ocean-front bungalows. Quiet, cozy, clean, invigorating. Screened porch, open fireplace, bath. Osborn Ball, 1895 University Ave., N. Y. C.

CAPE COD TRURO, MASS.
Small bungalow for rent, among dunes, near ocean. $200 season. Herbert Lloyd, Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.

TO RENT Harwich, Cape Cod seven-room cottage, completely furnished, bath, big barn, orchard, good bathing. References required. 7,465, Outlook.

East Northfield, Mass.
For Sale or Rent
"Glenover" 33-Acre Estate
Modern home, furnished. 12 bedrooms, 4 baths, 1 lavatory, 3-car garage with bedroom, caretaker's house, barn, chicken-house, lovely brook, 9-hole golf course, beautiful views. Nights always cool.
L. P. JANEWAY
192 Livingston Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—In Mendon
Hill town in Massachusetts, 12 miles from Framingham, 90-acre farm, large old-fashioned house, open plumbing, electricity, fireplaces, broad piazzas, under elm trees; garage and farm buildings. Near golf club. Reasonable. 7,403, Outlook.

BERKSHIRE HILLS
Farms Country Homes Estates
Furnished Rentals
R. C. ROBERTSON, Pittsfield, Mass.

Rockport, Mass.
Golf Tennis Bathing
Old-fashioned houses for sale, $3,000–$10,000. Wide floor boards, fireplaces, interesting view. Summer cottages, $3,000–$75,000.
Helen L. Thurston, 20 Pleasant St. Tel. 80 Rockport

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4 miles from Cambridge, Mass.
Old colonial home to rent, furnished, June 15 to Sept. 15 for $400. References necessary. **Mrs. Robert Seaver, 154 Mill St., Waverley, Mass.**

Massachusetts

8-Room Semi-Bungalow
New, unique, convenient, comfortable, two bathrooms; garage; southern exposure. Excellent design, construction, equipment. On *promontory, affording extensive view* of Massachusetts Bay, near bathing beach and New Ocean House. Ideal summer and year-round home. Address owner, W. A. HALL, Bay View Drive, Swampscott, Mass.

FOR SALE
Beautiful 12-Room House on Main St., Williamsburg, Mass.
3 fireplaces, running water in 4 bedrooms; spacious porch, garage; fine trees and shrubbery in large grounds. Extra lot 80x150 faces parallel street; two minutes to church and store. Inquire
ALICE M. WARE, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

FOR RENT OR SALE
WOODS HOLE, MASS.
Early American, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces. Convenient to bathing beach, boats, train, golf. C. R. KNIGHT, 27 W. 67th St., New York.

SIASCONSET, MASS.
For rent, house with 6 rooms and bath. For particulars apply **Miss Helen Marshall, Norwich, Conn**

New Hampshire

Newfound Lake, Bristol, N.H.
FOR RENT
Ideal summer home on hillside. Large, well furnished, spacious verandas. Lake and mountain view. Large fireplace, bath, lavatory, hot and cold water. Fine neighbors. Bathing, boating, fishing. Garage. Address REV. F. W. LEWIS, Emporia, Kansas.

TO RENT *Ideally located small cottage* for summer. Monadnock and hill views, one-half mile from post office and stores. Nice water and high, dry location. For particulars address CLIFFORD A. BROWN, "The Maples," Chesham, N. H.

TO RENT JAFFREY, N. H.
7-room cottage on Thorndike Lake, furnished, all improvements; double garage, 2 acres of big trees, sandy beach. Foot of Mt. Monadnock. June 1 to Oct. 1, $600; or June 15 to Sept. 15 $500. Mrs. J. E. PATTERSON, Owner, 2 Sutherland Road, Brookline, Mass

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White Mountains JACKSON, N. H. To Rent for Season
2 furnished cottages on side of Thorn Mt.; superb view of Presidential Range and village. 8 and 10 rooms, running water and bath. 10-room house has hot water and piano.
Isaac L. Goff, 171 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE Furnished cottage, 5 acres borders lake. Write for lists, farms, village places, country and lake summer homes, near city Keene, N. H. Jennings Farm Agency, Winchester, N. H

TO RENT JAFFREY, N. H.
6-room bungalow, furnished, all improvements; garage, 2 acres land. Foot of Mt. Monadnock. June 1 to Oct. 1, $800, or $25 monthly. Mrs. J. E. PATTERSON, Owner, 2 Sutherland Road, *Brookline*, Mass

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LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Charming Summer Homes and Cottages furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & CO., New London, N. H.
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

New Hampshire
At Lake Winnepesaukee
Only 15 Minutes to 18-Hole Golf Links
To let for the season, three camps, with all modern improvements. Good boating, bathing, and fishing. Wonderful daily auto trips through the White Mountains. For photos and particulars write E. J. BARTLETT, 99 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.

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The issue of May 18 will also contain a Special Real Estate Section particularly adapted for announcements for SALE or RENTAL of PROPERTY

New Hampshire

New Hampshire
Early American Homestead
FOR SALE
Brick colonial, 11 rooms, built by Revolutionary officer for gentleman's home. Unchanged original, except modern steam heating, plumbing (2 baths) and electrical equipment recently installed. Completely and appropriately furnished, ready to live in, many desirable period pieces, part original furnishing. 20 acres field and orchard, scenic surroundings, American neighborhood, on auto highway quickly accessible to mountains, seashore and city. In region of beautiful country and summer homes. Very reasonable price. For details, photographs, and inspection write 7,475, Outlook.

RYE BEACH, N. H.
LITTLE BOARS HEAD
HOUSES and ESTATES
For Sale and Rent
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES
Apply CHAS. E. FITZ
50 State St., Boston Tel. HUBbard 2477

TO RENT in village of West Swanzey, on State road, six miles from Keene, two from Swanzey Lake, Monadnock region, 7-room furnished cottage; broad piazzas, sleeping-porch, electricity, lawn, trees, flowers, garage. $65 per month. NELLIE SPARHAWK, W. Swanzey, N. H.

LOCH MANOR, Wolfeboro, N.H. Charming homestead on shore Lake Winnepesaukee. 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 lavatories, electric light, telephone. Garage, chauffeur's quarters. Private landing. Will rent for season fully furnished. Photos sent if desired. E. Miller, 10 W. 107th, N. Y.

New Hampshire Bordering lake, 20 acres, suitable summer group or rented separately, large furnished house with 3 cottages; magnificent trees, superb views. Would sell. Write Studio 1 E, 112 W. 11th.

New Jersey

SEASHORE HOMES
ALLENHURST
DEAL & ASBURY PARK
Most complete list of furnished houses now for rent and sale.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY
Realtors **Est. 1885**
Opposite Main R. R. Station
Asbury Park, N. J.

For Sale or Rent New and attractive Country House, overlooking the Shrewsbury River, near Red Bank, N. J., furnished or unfurnished, by year or for season. 5 bedrooms and bath, large living-room, dining-room, kitchen, lavatory, and music-room, two open fireplaces. Two-car garage adjoining house, with servants' quarters. Attractive grounds. Address Box 297, Red Bank, N. J.

RENT
RARE BUNGALOW
On Metedeconk River Bluff
"THE CEDARS," near Bay Head
7 rooms, 2 sleeping-porches, FURNISHED. Bath, hot water, electrified; garage, garden, boathouse, dock. 7,435, Outlook.

New York

Adirondacks **Auger Lake**
FORDWAY CAMPS
For Gentiles. New, attractive, furnished, housekeeping bungalows, located on large tract of land for exclusive use of our guests. Boating, bathing, fishing, Season $150 to $300, including garage, ice, firewood, and rowboat. MACE & NICOLLS, KEESEVILLE, N. Y.

For Sale—Bungalow Five rooms, bath. Beauty spot of Adirondacks. Lake front, Will rent furnished for season. Information, FREDERICK EDWARDS, Speculator, N.Y.

New York

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
ALTITUDE relaxes tired and high-strung nerves; OZONE renews energy and nerve force; record gain 41 pounds in 10 weeks: wonderful for children; cool nights, beautiful scenery; all kinds of recreation; furnished cottages to let; write for booklet and "Health and Happiness" booklet. CHARLES L. WEEKS.

ADIRONDACK CAMP
At Blue Mt. Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y. Main house completely furnished. 5 bedrooms, bath, running water, fireplace, and wide porch. Two-car garage; furnished apartment above. Motor boat and Ford truck. About 4 acres. 2,000-foot elevation. Price $8,500. W. J. LOCKWOOD, 18 West 34th St., New York City. PENna 6590.

FOR SALE **ADIRONDACKS**
Write us about 1,000-acre private lake estate, near Chase's Hotel at Loon Lake, Franklin County. Cottage properties Chateaugay Lake, Mountain View, Lake Titus, others. **Genaway & Briggs, Malone, N. Y.**

Heart's Desire Adirondacks Mts. Furnished Cottage open fireplace, 5 rooms, bath, electric lights, $250 for season. Smaller cottage $150. Supplies convenient. A quiet place to rest, yet central for touring. Golf course near. Send for circular. **A. WARD, Jay, N. Y.**

MOUNT ARAB LAKE
Adirondacks. To rent, delightful 10-room furnished cottage camp, ideal location, 5 acres, 600 feet lake frontage, near railroad. Wm. A. Andrews, 147 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUNTER'S LODGE
Acidalia, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
For sale, large 13-room house, 2 baths; cold running spring water to house; 144 miles from New York City via Erie Railroad. Trout stream through premises; good fishing and hunting in season; grand views; beautiful scenery; pleasant shaded grounds; large barn. Ideal summer home, camp, or boarders. 10 acres with buildings, or more, up to 500 acres second-growth timber. Terms and price reasonable. Inquire of ALBERT HOLCOMB, Acidalia, N. Y.

ONTEORA CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
For Rent, Season, $1,200—For Sale, Unfurnished Estate, 85 acres, modern house, 6 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping-porch, children's playhouse, stable or garage, with man's room. Exceptional view, woodland and brook. Select community, mile from Onteora Club. Elevation 2,000 ft. Further details **Mrs. Henry B. Washburn, 3 Mason St., Cambridge, Mass.**

NEAR ONTEORA CLUB
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
Delightful small home, furnished, to rent for $800. 3 master's bedrooms, 1 servants' room (large), 1 bathroom, 1 servants' lavatory, living-room with open fireplace, dining-room, kitchen. Porches and good vegetable garden. Address **Miss Grace Hall, Hotel Wentworth, 59 W. 46th St., N.Y.C.**

FOR RENT **In the Heart of the Catskill Mountains,** 1,200 ft. elevation, a 7-room furnished cottage with spring water, bath, open fireplace, large sleeping-porch; garage, tennis court, seven acres of ground; excellent view. Price $400. Address W. H. WAKEHAM, 22 Church St., Middletown, Conn.

COUNTRY HOMES—FARMS
GEORGE C. METZ
East Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

EAST QUOGUE Two acres in village, corner property, about 400 feet from bay. Will sell whole or in half-acre lots. Price $20 to $45 a front foot. S. J. TUCKER, East Quogue, N. Y.

FOR SALE **Fort Montgomery, N. Y.**
7-room house, furnished, in the woods, with view of Hudson, mile from Bear Mountain Bridge. Garage. 600 square feet screened porch. Address M. F. NELSON, 171 Main St., Highland Falls, N. Y.

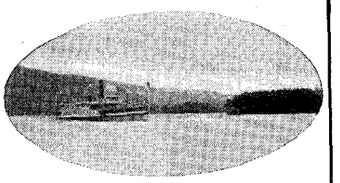
FOR SALE OR RENT
Attractive summer cottage, Santa Cruz Park, Haines Falls, N. Y. 4 bedrooms, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, bath; electricity, large porch, wonderful view; first-class condition. For sale, furnished, $4,500; for rent, furnished, $450 per season. Apply J. B. CARSON, M.D., 1802 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

New York

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE
Village places.
Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

Lake Champlain Douglas, N. Y. Furnished camp for rent season. Modern improvements, hot and cold spring water, ice, electric lights, phone, garage, sand beach, boat. A. W. Shields, Keeseville, N. Y.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN. For Rent.—Cottage, 6 rooms, furnished; south of Essex; 1½ acres land; beach. $175 season. E. W. LEANING, 100 State St., Albany, N. Y.



FOR SALE
Choice Summer Resort Property
AT
Cleverdale-on-Lake George
Cottage, 9 rooms, 100 feet lake frontage, hot and cold water, electric lights, large fire place, two-car garage with rooms above. Desirable cottage site, 300 feet lake frontage. Also three sites, each 90 feet frontage. For particulars address
Geo. A. Ferris, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE
in Adirondack Mountains, America's most beautiful lake. 22 cottages all close to the water, furnished for housekeeping (except bed and table linen), rented season and short terms, even week-ends out of season. The most favorably located and most desirable in every respect. Nationality, creed or reference desired from renters. Mail 25c. for information, booklet with maps, plans, views, or inspect book showing 100 large original photographs, complete plans, maps, etc., at: Horton's Information Bureau, Lake George Garage Bldg., Lake George, N. Y.; Queensbury Hotel, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Streever Lumber Co., 95 Pleasant St., Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Post Standard Resort Information Bureau, Syracuse, N. Y.; Van Curler Hotel, Schenectady, N. Y.; New York State Library, Educational Building, Albany, N. Y.; American Information Bureau, Columbus Circle, New York City; Hotel McAlpin, Broadway & 34th St., New York City; The Outlook Travel Bureau, 120 East 16th St., New York City; Brooklyn Daily Eagle Information Bureau, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Boston Transcript Resort Bureau, 324 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; Vernada Lodge, 111 5th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Lester V. Streever, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

PICTURESQUE CAMP FOR SALE
On Lake George, N. Y.
Sixty-five acres; fourteen buildings—cabins, cottages, central dining-hall; accommodating three hundred; U. S. post office, four mails daily; telephone; steamboat and railroad connections, private dock; safe bathing; beautiful glen; excellent water. Illustrated booklet. 6,813, Outlook.

Lake George Camp for Rent, Furnished
East side, opposite Roger Rock. 4 rooms, screened porch, spring water, flush toilet, garage, rowboat, ice, wood, fishing, safe bathing. Only 2 camps on well-wooded lot of 3¼ acres. About 4½ miles to golf course. Season $360. CHAS. C. HOLDEN, Box 698, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
For sale or to rent, cottage. Living-room with cobblestone fireplace, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, furnished. Also ice and rowboat. Nice neighbors. **S. D. Swan, 25 Lincoln Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.**

GLENBURNIE-ON-LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. Furnished cottages for sale or rent. Only best Gentile families need apply. Address WILLIAM E. WALTON, The Taylor, 2001 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

LAKE GEORGE Beautiful four-room bungalow for sale, only $700. Terms. Near hotel. All activities. Mr. CARROLL, 113 State St., Albany, N. Y.

New York

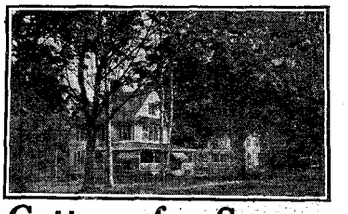
LAKE PLACID
most beautifully situated camp on lake, commanding all views; 375 feet shore. Main cottage, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths. Servants' cottage, 5 bedrooms, bath, laundry; 5 house tents. Boathouse with living-room. Fully furnished. Wharf, tennis court. Boats and canoes. Price $35,000. **S. Hudson Chapman, 1128 Spruce St., Philadelphia**

Long Island Summer Homes and Cottages for sale or rent on and near the ocean and bay. Inquire D. A. Allen, Quogue, L. I. Phone 234. Rentals $400 and up.

CAMP ONANOLE MERRILL, N. Y. Small exclusive camp for adults in delightful part of Adirondacks, 1,800 feet elevation. All improvements. Separate cabin or main house. Early and late season bookings still procurable. Details, rates, Apt. 5B, 320 East 57th St., New York City (Plaza 7534), or Outlook Travel Bureau.

For Sale—MT. BEACON, N. Y.
summer cottage, location 1,400 ft. altitude, commanding splendid view of Hudson River and valley. Six rooms, bath, large porch. Completely furnished in camp style. About ½ acre ground. Price $1,500. N. C. GABEL, 41-63 Glenwood Ave., Little Neck, L. I.

Orange County, N. Y. Property
All kinds, all locations, sizes, and prices. Beautiful 14-room house, 5 acres, high elevation, near lake, convenient to station. 2 minutes' State road, 10 miles from Newburgh. Worth $12,000, price $6,000. Village home, 6 rooms, 50x100, $2,000. Another, 10 rooms, $2,500. State your wants, will send detailed description. **D. B. SHAW, Washingtonville, N. Y.**



Cottage for Season
QUAKER HILL INN
Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Non-housekeeping, attractive freedom from care; maid service, light, linen, etc., supplied. Excellent meals at Inn near. Reasonable. Elevation 1,200 feet. Golf course. Berkshires, sixty miles from New York; excellent train service. Address Management, Quaker Hill Inn, Pawling, N. Y.

Beautiful Country Home
For rent furnished, owner going abroad. 8 rooms and bath, extensive grounds (upkeep by owner), near country club and golf course. For further particulars apply to MOORE-KNIFFEN CO., INC., Peekskill, Westchester County, New York. Telephone Peekskill 222.

Fairview Farms
At Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Beautiful Canadargo Lake
For sale, 84-acre year-round or summer estate, 1,800 feet of shore line on lake abounding with gamy fish, on the Great Western and Cherry Valley Turnpike, also trolley service. 1,400 feet elevation.
Master's house: porches, 6 bedrooms, modern bath, hardwood floors, furnace, electricity, etc.
Farmer's house: 4 rooms, electricity.
Two cottages. All four houses completely and well furnished. **Barns, outhouses, built to Cornell specifications.** Ultra-modern. If not sold by May 15 will be plotted into 300 summer cottage lots. Entire estate for $32,000, may be purchased direct or through any regular real estate agent. For appointment, further details, write present owners,
CHARLES E. DICKSON, Sherrill, N. Y.
LESTER V. STREEVER, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

FOR RENT **On Lake Muskoday**
Bungalows and log cabins (completely furnished, fireplaces, running water) in delightful bungalow colony. All facilities for golf, tennis, riding, etc. Innumerable trout streams. Unusual opportunity. **R. D. Graham, Roscoe, N. Y.**

For other Classified Advertising see next page

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Special Real Estate Announcements

The issue of May 18 will contain a Special Real Estate Section particularly adapted for announcements for Sale or Rental of Property

New York

For Sale, Beautiful Estate on Staten Island
within 40 minutes of Wall St., New York. 14 large rooms, 5 baths, high ceilings, finest trim. Wonderful view of New York Harbor and surrounding country. Close proximity to financial district makes this estate an ideal investment for any one seeking the advantages of country life and city conveniences. Land is 7½ acres in extent, which offers development possibilities for competent builder. Price, with furnishings, $100,000. Substantial reduction for all cash. DAULER, 48 W. 48th St., New York.

Summer Home For Sale
SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
1,800 ft. elevation. 7-room house, large living-room, open fireplace, modern improvements, finest spring water. Farm buildings, garage, acreage, fruit, trout brook. No mosquitoes. Price $3,500.
F. B. BUEL, 147 Henry St., Kingston, N. Y.

GEN. GATES'S HEADQUARTERS
Old Revolutionary stone house, 14 rooms, 5 fireplaces, situate State road, between Newburgh and Vails Gate. Most historical section of Orange County. In good repair. Fine shade trees. Two fine wells. Wonderfully fine spring. Built in 1755. Convenient to station. Property of 10 acres, 8 in cultivation. $12,000. Terms. D. B. SHAW, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Pennsylvania

Pocono Manor, Pa. Beautiful Summer Home on the mountain-top, with every comfort and convenience. 10 rooms, sleeping-porches, billiard-room; magnificent view of Delaware Water Gap and mountains; 2 min. from Inn; finest golf course in the country. Mrs. A. H. PHILLIPS, 5343 Knox St., Germantown, Pa.

Rhode Island

FOR RENT Jamestown, R. I.
10-room furnished cottage on water-front. 2-car garage with chauffeur's quarters; private wharf, excellent bathing, sailing, golf, tennis. Rent $1,000. For full information address **Conant Taylor, 19 Winthrop Ave., Marblehead, Mass.**

To Let, Bungalows At Prudence Island, R. I.
Prices $50, $150, $250, and $350. Apply JOHN D. SAWYER, Pawtucket, R. I.

Vermont

FOR SALE, Dorset, Vt.
Cottage, furnished or unfurnished. 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 screened porches, electric light, fine water supply, 2-car garage and woodshed. About an acre of land. Address
Mrs. E. H. Anderson, Dorset, Vt.

Lake Champlain, Grand Isle, Vt.
FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED FOR SUMMER
Attractive 7-room, modern house: Bath, hot and cold water, screened porches, large lawn, abundant shade. 2 acres land with fruit. 18 miles from Burlington by rail. 1 mile from station. Good roads; near ferry. Inquire
J. I. ROSS, Grand Isle, Vt.

HINESBURG, VT. For sale, house. 10 rooms, bath; room, fireplace, furnace; good condition; fine mountain view; 12 miles from Burlington, near small lake. 7,411, Outlook.

Lake Side Cottages Furnished; ice, running water; in private grove; accommodate 4 to 12; season $125 to $200. For pictnres address Mrs. Alice B. Jones, Lake St. Catherine, Poultney, Vt.

Lake St. Catharine, Wells, Vt.
Large cottage, in excellent condition, for rent as a summer camp. Completely furnished, ready for occupancy. If interested, write to W. L. CARPENTER, 423 Elm St., Montpelier, Vt.

Woodstock, Vermont I have for sale: One of the most attractively located places in the village. A large farm with lovely old house a few miles out. Several small farms with great summer home possibilities. ROBERT HOLLISTER ROYCE, White Cupboard Inn, Woodstock, Vt.

Virginia

RARE OPPORTUNITY
to buy country home in charming section of Virginia at bargain price. 285 acres. For particulars write Frank Puryear, R.1, Orange, Va.

Special Real Estate Issue

This issue of The Outlook contains many real estate advertisements.

The **May 18** issue will also prove of value for those who have property to sell or rent.

Every issue of The Outlook is available for this class of advertising.

Property Wanted

WANTED—TO RENT
An attractive **old-fashioned** country house, furnished or unfurnished, within 100 miles of New York, for period of one year, with privilege of renewal. Must have one bedroom and bath on first floor, good water supply, electricity, adequate heating with at least one open fireplace, some ground, and garage. Moderate rent. 7,453, Outlook.

Furnished Rooms to Let

FLATBUSH College woman, with quiet, attractive home in fine residential section near **Prospect Park**, would rent, together or separately, 2 large rooms with lavatories. 7,427, Outlook.

A Mart of the Unusual

Harris Tweed Direct from makers. Ideal sporting material. Any length cut. Price $2.00 per yd. postage paid. Patterns free.
NEWALL 127 STORNOWAY SCOTLAND

Pure Vermont Maple Syrup
$2.50 a gallon
Mrs. EMILY H. MOORE, North Pomfret, Vt.

CHOC-LAX—THE NATURAL FIG
with the added cover of sweet milk chcolate. 3 lbs. $1.95, postage and insurance paid. Chicago Fig & Date Co., 321 W. Lake St., Chicago.

VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP
Gallon $2.50. Ten-pound can sugar $3.50.
Guaranteed pure. CARL GRAY, Fairfax, Vt.

HOW TO ENTERTAIN

PLAYS, musical comedies and revues, minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 S. Wabash, Dept. 74, Chicago.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

INSTITUTIONAL executives, social workers, secretaries, dietitians, cafeteria managers, governesses, companions, mothers' helpers, housekeepers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, permanent, interesting work, quick advancement. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite AE-5842, Washington, D. C.

PRIVATE school teacher who can serve as one of the assistant directors, during July and August, at Wilderness Camp for boys in Canada. C. R. La Barre, 17472 Northwood Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

WANTED, by widow living alone, an American woman as working housekeeper. Must be well and able to cook. One other helper kept. Would prefer some one from thirty-five to forty-five years of age without family ties who would appreciate permanent home. Position open the 15th of May. 7,667, Outlook.

WANTED—Younger lady to drive car and assist two older ladies as member of family. Country place near Philadelphia. State experience in driving and other qualifications. salary, etc. 7,648, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COLLEGE graduate (now law student) with business experience wishes summer position as tutor, companion, or secretary; either abroad or here. H. C. Rose, 24 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

COLLEGE woman, widow, with summer home, would like permanent winter home. Good cook and manager. 7,679, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman wishes position for the summer as governess for small children, or companion. Experienced. 7,676, Outlook.

COMPANION-attendant, by refined woman, for elderly lady or semi-invalid. Would assist in home. Go anywhere. 7,685, Outlook.

COMPANION, chaperon, or position of trust by refined, educated lady. Free to travel. Excellent references. 7,687, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPANION to young lady traveling to Europe or on trip around world. 21 years old, experienced student, have been in Europe. Write M. L. Entwistle, Boonton, N. J.

COMPANION—Young lady, refined, educated, to young girl or elderly lady. Kindly, willing, gentle, pleasing personality, executive ability. Preferably near New York, but not essential. 7,684, Outlook.

CULTURED, refined woman desires position companion. Experienced keeping house, also living and traveling abroad. Could be useful to invalid who enjoys music or being read to. 7,690, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED kindergartner and mother with little girl of four wishes summer position in camp or home. Will take entire charge of one or two young children. Expert children's dietitian. Excellent references. W... Mrs. Henry Boykin, Boykin, S. C.

GRADUATE nurse and California teacher will escort one or two children to California, leaving New York July 1. Best of references. 7,688, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER—Institutional, hospital, or companion, by middle-aged woman; active, capable, educated, and trustworthy. 7,681, Outlook.

HOUSE manager, fifteen years' experience, desires position in private school or club for September. Excellent references. 7,678, Outlook.

MOTHER'S helper. Well-educated Protestant woman, assist housekeeping or care children. Country. Experienced nurse. Good references. 7,696, Outlook.

OBERLIN College graduate, class of 19... seeking summer position; foreign travel e... pecially desired. Teaching experience. Will go in any capacity—tutor, companion, or children's guardian—for traveling expenses. References. 7,698, Outlook.

POSITION as house director and hostess in private school or college. Three years' experience. Excellent references. Address 7,692, Outlook.

POSITION as nurse-companion by mid... aged graduate nurse. Best references. 7,... Outlook.

POSITION as traveling companion by co... lege graduate. References. 7,677, Outlo...

REFINED and reliable woman would ... position as hostess for summer months ... mountain or seaside resort. Available June 10. *Present position librarian and hostess in private school.* 7,686, Outlook.

REFINED middle-aged woman desires position. Would care for invalid or elderly person, or housekeeper for business couple, or assist in doctor's office. Best references. 7,693, Outlook.

SEEKING responsible position where ... and loyalty is appreciated. Capable w... of experienced ability (not servant type), ... ing, enjoys being helpful. Prompt replies given inquiries. Kindly state requirement 7,699, Outlook.

SON of Episcopal clergyman, working way through college, desires position as ... to boy for summer months. Athletic. 7,682, Outlook.

TEACHER seeks summer position as companion or governess. Would travel. 7,683, Outlook.

TWO young women, refined, educated, as companion, secretary, or governess; secretarial experience, also experience with children; would accompany person going to Europe this summer. Have traveled extensively. 7,689, Outlook.

WOMAN of refinement would like position in small private family, seamstress or helping out in home. 7,640, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, diploma science, linguist, two years' teaching experience, wishes position September. School or laboratory, industries, private scientist. 7,680, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, teacher, experienced traveler, desires connection with house collecting objets d'art or antiques, but interested in any employment abroad, Europe or Asia. 7,695 Outlook.

YOUNG woman, teacher, experienced traveler, will chaperon children abroad. Excellent references. 7,694, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

WANTED—A permanent boarder. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY offered to woman desiring to share home with artist living in small community in Connecticut. Expenses and work on co-operative basis. References furnished and required. Personal interview necessary. 7,675, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY professor going abroad for summer would take charge of one or two boys. 7,691, Outlook.

READINGS and research made in books and manuscripts in the Library of Congress or in the Public Records Office, London. Papers and debates prepared or outlined for club members or public speakers. 7,700 Outlook.

PRINTED IN U. S. A. BY ART COLOR PRINTING COMPANY, DUNELLEN, N. J.

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"Twenty Questions" on General Information

Answered in this issue of The Outlook

1. In what city is the Horace Mann School?
2. Nearest which of these years was the painter Titian's fortieth birthday: 1400, 1500, 1600?
3. "What's all this about China?"
4. How is the Mississippi River kept within its bounds?
5. What is a "crown fire"?
6. Who is America's Ambassador to Cuba?
7. Of what nation is Formosa a colony?
8. What is F. Trubee Davison's official position?
9. Is Commander de Pinedo Fascist or anti-Fascist?
10. What is the "Schick test"?
11. In what activity are Nungesser and Coli famous?
12. In what State is the Roosevelt Dam?
13. What is the most important industry of Formosa?
14. How long ago was the famous San Francisco fire?
15. What was General Crowder's great contribution to America's preparedness for the World War?
16. What is "Pravda"?
17. In what year was the Manchu dynasty of China overthrown and the Republic proclaimed?
18. To what Church does Alfred E. Smith belong?
19. Who was the Chaplain of the 165th Regiment in the World War?
20. Who was Sun Yat-sen?

(Score 5 for each correct answer.)

Answers to these questions can be found in the pages of this issue of The Outlook as follows:

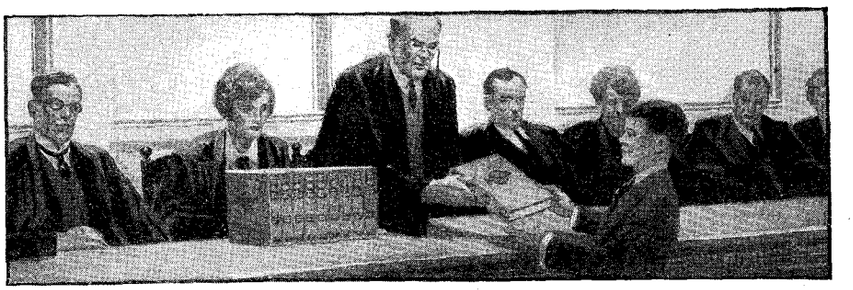
To 1, on p. 524; to 2, on p. 523; to 3, on p. 520; to 4, on pp. 515, 516; to 5, on p. 515; to 6, on p. 518; to 7, on p. 519; to 8, on p. 517; to 9, on p. 517; to 10, on p. 518; to 11, on p. 517; to 12, on p. 517; to 13, on p. 519; to 14, on p. 525; to 15, on p. 518; to 16, on p. 527; to 17, on pp. 520, 529; to 18, on p. 522; to 19, on p. 522; to 20, on p. 520.

Contributors' Gallery

ALEXANDER I. NAZAROFF is a Russian who fled from his country in 1919. He tells us that he observed the Russian Revolution in Russia and the Turkish Revolution in Turkey, and that he is very glad to observe the Chinese Revolution from New York, and not from Shanghai.

T. Z. KOO has come to the United States with a delegation of Chinese missionaries to interpret China to the West. He represents over fifty Chinese guilds, banking and commercial organizations, and is a Y. M. C. A. secretary and a member of the National Christian Council.

ANY introductory comment on Walter P. Chrysler is more or less unnecessary in this motor age. His position as Chairman of the Board and President of one of the foremost automobile manufacturing companies lends weight to his remarks on automobile accidents.



The Supreme Court on Books gives its verdict for The World Book

THE American Library Association, whose business it is to determine the actual value of books through reports of librarians, is considered the Supreme Court on Books. In its official publication, *The Booklist*, it gives The World Book unqualified recommendation and calls it "best of its type."

The Elementary School Library Committee of the National Education Association, in preparing the "Graded List of Books for Children," gives The World Book first place.

These—and State Boards of Education, Textbook Commissions, Parent-Teacher Associations, State Courses of Study, have virtually authorized The World Book into almost every public library and school in the United States.

William McAndrew, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, says: "The World Book outclasses them all. It is used more than four times as much as any other book in our library."

Your boy and girl use The World Book. But school sets are limited in number. School hours are short. There is only one local library—and the children can't go there every night. They need The World Book at home . . . need the ten compact, beautifully bound volumes on the library table, handy for easy digging! Watch them refer to The World Book again and again in preparing a single lesson. This humanized world-knowledge fills in, alluringly, authentically, the outlines of their lesson assignments.

Encyclopedic in content—yet different . . . The World Book contains hundreds of correlated subjects of cultural interest never before in a reference work. Every article is an entertaining story; human, richly illustrated, strictly down to date . . . concise and more pleasing than the similar article in an ordinary encyclopedia.

Under the leadership of Professor M. V. O'Shea, University of Wisconsin, a staff of prominent educators and nationally known authorities compiled The World Book. Their purpose was to supply all the reference material demanded in both the grade school and the high school curriculum. The result is the most surprising, delightful, inviting reference set ever devised. Completely accepted by the highest educational authorities.

Such professional men and women as librarians, teachers, superintendents, are the exclusive representatives of The World Book. Through them you obtain it. Ask us for full information.

W. F. QUARRIE & COMPANY, *Publishers*, Chicago
Roach-Fowler Company, Kansas City, Missouri

The WORLD BOOK
[10 VOLUMES]
The humanized reference work for the whole family

W. F. QUARRIE & COMPANY
Dept. 3-D, 154 East Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.
Please send me, without cost or obligation, full information of The World Book.

Name _____

Address _____

Index and title-page for Volume 145 (January 5–April 27, 1927) of The Outlook, printed separately for binding, will be furnished gratis, on application, to any reader who desires them for this purpose

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